THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,272—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
6th March	MALWA	12882	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7219	....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10519
23rd "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
28th "	THESTA	7351	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	12892	....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
6th May	ARABIA	7902	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10520
20th "	EGYPT	7212	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS at SPECIAL FARES,

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 490 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillinber	16th March 1911
Africa	4719	E. Soberich	1st April "
Prinz	3905	M. Dabsevich	16th " "
Koerber	5443	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillinber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Soberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Hippon	6350	E. Tamaschka	28th March.
Von Sterneck	5990	R. Da enecker	27th April.
Austria	7563	J. Janicich	26th May.
Oriana	6017	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Ogbol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 864 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 635
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, Tarvis and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about.
China	P. Pavisich	6017	25th Mar. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy. 52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NEW LINE HOME. CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun	3,863	T. L. Molony	3rd March
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	23rd March
Homayun	3,863	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,863	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	2nd March.	9 a.m.	via C. M.*
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	3rd March.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	6th March.	11 a.m.	*P D & C M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer, *Porebunder, Dwarka and Gutch Mandvi.

FOR GUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND SUEZ (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 2nd March, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Bulimba," 2310 tons, on Monday, the 6th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3305 tons, on Thursday, 23rd March, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A Steamer sailing on or about the 11th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY

2nd March, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE EUROPEAN LINES OF STEAMERS (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. 1911	Leave Karachi. 1911.
A. City of Vienna	4573	.....	March 6
A. Trafford Hall	5321	March 17	" 14
C. City of Athens	5494	" 24	" 21
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	5557	April 11	...
C. City of York	7705	" 24	" 21
B. Merton Hall	4227	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	65 9	May 19	" May 9
B. City of Naples	5789	.....	" 17
A. Trafford Hall	5321	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	5551	.....	June 10
C. City of Lahore	7080	.....	" 15
C. City of York	7705	.....	July 15
C. City of Perth	9300	.....	" 15
J. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	August 1
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	" 24
C. City of Calcutta	7512	.....	Sept. 5
C. City of Lahore	7080	.....	" 12
C. City of Athens	5596	October 1	...
J. City of York	7705	.....	Nov. 2
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	" 18
C. City of London	9000	.....	" 24
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Lahore	7080	.....	" 13
C. City of Athens	5596	.....	" 20

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boat carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents, Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,500,000
RESERVE FUND £1,050,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Colombo
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Soerabaya	Kobe
Shanghai (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe
Delhi.	Kandy	Kampala, Uganda.
Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK, BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE: 16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,00 ,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YLOILO
HONGKONG	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 15-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed in red Re. 1 per thousand.

BOMBAY RACES.

To obtain a thorough appreciation of all the special and interesting features of a race as a whole, to anxiously watch the performance or form of a horse in which you are most interested and to enjoy a race from the start to an exhilarating finish, you cannot do without one of the following.

BINOCULARS.—

GOERZ—TRIEDER
NEO—TRIEDER.
HELI—TRIEDER
PAGOR
LONDON DERBY
MARCKS' PRISM.

They are revelations in power, precision and field of view. The use of any one of the foregoing glasses will present to your sight something

NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY,

as they possess the power of Binocular Telescopes six times their size and they will give you a phenomenal field which cannot be obtained in any other form of binocular or telescope.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &C., BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS
} Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also
PETERS' CHOCOLATES
FRYS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
CADBURYS' CHOCOLATES
MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets

Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling,
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtian (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Re. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Thacker & Co., Limited, Printers, Bombay, 21st December 1910.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 1 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges either sex (superseding injections). THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails. THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness. Restores vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion 3/- all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet. ✻ THERAPION ✻ CURES TO STAY CURED. SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 9 Graham Street, Fort.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST TO HAND NEW LOT OF FANCY DESIGNS OF

SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS
SETTIES,
TABLES, AND EASY CHAIRS.

Visit to our Stores will convince you of the well finished article, please to give your early purchase which will no doubt repay you amply.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

TEA AWARDED COFFEE

3

GOLD MEDALS

AT

NAGPUR, JALGAON & BROACH

EXHIBITIONS

FOR

SUPERIORITY PEARSE & Co., EXCELLENCE.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Myrophal and Carbolic Acid, B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY D DAR BOMBAY

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and Vats.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 81 of 1911.
Re: VIJPAL GELJI and SHIVJI LUDHA, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed VIJPAL GELJI and SHIVJI LUDHA have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX. of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1911.

B. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 1st day March, 1911.

TO FREEMASONS.

"CLIPPINGS FROM A ROUGH ASHLAR".

A COLLECTION of Masonic and other Verse by P. M. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, F. R. S. L. (Lond), F. R. S. A. (Dublin), Dedicated by Permission to R. W. B. the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E., P. D. G. M., Bombay.

Neatly Printed Cr., 16-M. O. and will be shortly issued. Edition Limited. Register Orders with Publishers, B. I. PRESS, Byculla. ONE SHILLING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

A THROUGH SERVICE of TRAINS with Dining Cars, attached throughout the day and Corridor Coaches will be introduced, on and from the 1st April, 1911, between Bombay, Umballa and Kalka (for Simla) via Rutlam, Mutra Delhi, Meerut and Saharanpur.

Fast Trains will connect at Rutlam with these Expresses to and from Mhow and Indore from and to Bombay.

TIMINGS.

Bombay	...Dep.	21-15	Simla	...Dep.	8- 0
Rutlam	...Arr.	10-20	Kalka	...Arr.	14-43
Do.	...Dep.	10-35	Do.	...Dep.	16- 0
Mattra	...Arr.	22-22	Umballa	...Arr.	18-22
Do.	...Dep.	22-42	Do.	...Dep.	19- 0
Delhi	...Arr.	1 43	Saharanpur	...Arr.	20-43
Do.	...Dep.	2- 5	Do.	...Dep.	21-24
Meerut	...Arr.	3-19	Meerut	...Arr.	23 43
Do.	...Dep.	3-59	Do.	...Dep.	23-53
Saharanpur	...Arr.	6-21	Delhi	...Arr.	1-36
Do.	...Dep.	6-36	Do.	...Dep.	2- 0
Umballa	...Arr.	8-20	Mattra	...Arr.	4-56
Do.	...Dep.	8-40	Do.	...Dep.	5-15
Kalka	...Arr.	11- 0	Rutlam	...Arr.	17-20
Do.	...Dep.	11-30	Do.	...Dep.	17-40
Simla	...Arr.	18-20	Bombay	...Arr	7-15

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th February, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 307 of 1910.

RAI JAVERBAI, widow of BHUGWANDAS NAROTUMDAS and others .....Plaintiffs
VERSUS
SORABJI MERWANJI TODDYWALLA and others.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the sixth day of May, 1910, and the Chamber order dated 8th August, 1910, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at the Premises, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1911, at the hour of half-past four o'clock in the afternoon (standard time).

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and of the first, second, third and forth Defendants in the undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Western side of Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 279 (two hundred and seventy-nine) Square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 2412 and 2526, New No. 9467, Old Survey Nos. 1 and 2, and New Survey No. 5565, and bounded on the East by the said Duncan Road, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the Bapty Road, and on the South by the property of Rutanbai, widow of Rowaji Tejsy, and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7461, and Street Nos. 316 to 356, Duncan Road, No. 27 Bapty Road, and No. 29 Umerkhady Sewer Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the tenants of the Receiver appointed by the above consent decree.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PESTANJEE, RUSTOM, KOLA and COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at 73, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 11th Day of August, 1910.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Commissioner.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)
O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.
O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.
G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY
AND
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, MARCH 2nd and 3rd, at 9-30 p.m.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
Mr. BERNARD SHAW'S
ANTI-ROMANTIC COMEDY.
ARMS AND THE MAN
Under the direction of
Mr. CECIL PEARCE.

Cast :—Mr. A. T. Cooper, Mr. D. B. Binning, Capt. C. T. Davis, Mr. Cecil Pearce, Miss Sells, Mrs. Binning, and Mrs. Acworth.

IN AID OF "THE LEAGUE OF MERCY."

By kind permission, H. E. the Governor's Band will play the Incidental Music.

Prices :—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL, DAILY, 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M., Standard, including SUNDAYS,
From 1st to 15th March, 1911.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH, NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
AT
7 p.m. and 8 30 p.m.
ONLY.
A GRAND PROGRAMME.
A SAD FASCINATION.
TONTOLINI,
MAX LINDER,
FOOLSHEAD,
A NOBLEMAN'S DOG,
And other pictures. There will be
NO THIRD CINEMATOGRAPH PERFORMANCE
THIS WEEK, AT 10 P.M.
Special announcement
AT
9 45 p.m. nightly,
NICOLA,
THE WORLD FAMOUS MAGICIAN.
See the other Advertisement for fuller details.

LAST TWO NIGHTS
OF THE GREAT
NICOLA
TO-NIGHT!
at the
NOVELTY THEATRE
NICOLA
will be
SOLDERED
and
NAILED
IN A ZINC LINED PACKING CASE
by employees of
N. CATCHPOLE & Co.
He will be hermetically sealed, and must escape without tampering with any of the fastenings, or the zinc lining.
A GREAT TEST
YOU CAN'T AFORD TO MISS IT.
Remember TO-MORROW NIGHT, FRIDAY, is positively NICOLA'S LAST PERFORMANCE in Bombay. Don't miss this your last opportunity of seeing the greatest show Bombay has ever seen.
BOOKING AT SOUNDY'S.
Book early.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
BAND :—THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, From 6 to 8 EVENING
and EVERY NIGHT, at 9-30
THURSDAY, 2nd MARCH :—
SPORTS ON SKATES.
BOXING and TUG-OF-WAR CONTESTS.
TUESDAY, 7th March :—CINDERELLA DANCE and SKATING.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented
HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS
OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.
Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.
The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.
HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM :—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS
Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English make). Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., 4, Ullery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.
INSTANT RELIEF.
Agents :—H. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

BILLIARDS.—WANTED a TUTOR, who can teach the game in a scientific and systematic manner. Apply Box No. 2475, care of this Paper.

AUCTION SALE of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PRESENTATION ARTICLES, CLOCKS, TIMEPIECES, etc., on 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th March, commencing each day, from 2 P.M. (S.T.), at KANNY & Co., 189, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Mr. R. Lenhart's Furniture, Cottage Piano, Victoria, Mare, etc., at Land's End Road, Malabar Hill.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Furnished, April to December, four Bedrooms. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hussman Street, Fort.

FRESH CREAM, Re. 1 per lb.; TABLE BUTTER, Ans. 12 per lb.; PURE MILK, Ans. 3 per Seer:— THE PARISIAN DAIRY, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3, per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 468, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¾ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2¼ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCH NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
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PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c. is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C

WANTED in the Fort Office of the P. & O. Company an EXPERT SHORTHAND TYPIST. A good salary will be paid to a really capable man.—Apply to
THE SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Company,
Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, opposite Mr. Singani's Bungalow, the valuable and neat made French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, ebonized upright grand cottage piano by Soundy and Co., engravings, strong built rubber-tyred victoria, showy brown Waler mare, set of harness, fowls, garden plants in tubs and pots, goat with kid, etc., the property of R. Lenhart, Esq., proceeded Home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as best made drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, lined rich silk tapestry by Ahmed Devji Bros., writing, round, dressing and wash-hand table, almirah, cupboards, chest of drawers, iron safes, piano by Kaps.

By order of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, limited, and on account and at the risk of Mr. A. Fotterle.—

2 silver and 2 enamelled repeater watches, 5 ladies' gold watches, and 1—15 caret gold brooch set with 3 diamonds and 2 rubies.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 second-hand brougham.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 86 BALES FOOLSCAP PAPERS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers will, by order of Girgasankar Vijtasankar and on account at the risk of Miya Saheb Abdealli Miya Saheb Sofferalli, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1911, at Princess Dock, Warehouse, No. F, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

86 bales foolscap papers of different sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knowing down the name of the purchaser.

The lots to be taken away and paid for within three days from the sale, at the cost of the purchaser.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING FISH, CUTTING GRASS, GATHERING COCOANUTS AND OYSTER SHELLS, etc., etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd Floor, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd March, at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.), the several rights for the period of one year from 31st March 1911 to 1st April 1912, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz.:—Catching fish, cutting grass, at different places, collecting cocoanuts, removing fruits, cultivating land, gathering oyster shells in the channel between Mahim and Baudra, fishing and planting shingodas in certain tanks at Mahim, Matunga, Sewree, Parbadevi, Sion and Gowaria village, etc.

For conditions of sale apply in the Municipal Office, or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the concerned—

3 very elegant velvet and silk lining low easy chairs with spring seat, brand new, made to order.

3 sets very valuable white porcelain gold border engine pattern dinner service.

23 very handsome China pattern washband sets and about 5 dozen white and gold stone China tea cups and saucers.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 grey Arab pony, 14-1, 6 years, goes well in harness.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

1 C.B. grey mare, 9 years, a very good trapper, excellent saddle and has been regularly ridden by a lady.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of Gold, Silver and Metal Watches, Jewellery, Presentation articles, clocks, &c.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 4th; SUNDAY, the 5th; TUESDAY, the 7th and WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, sell by Public Auction commencing at 2 p.m. (S. T.) each day in the premises at 139 Hornby Road, occupied by Messrs. Kanny and Co., on account of owner retiring and leaving the country the whole of the remaining valuable Stock-in-Trade consisting of Gold, Silver and Metal Watches, Jewellery Presentation articles, Clocks, Time-pieces, Music boxes, real Rolled-gold Watch-chains pendants, pencils, charms, studs and sleeve buttons, tie pins, &c., &c., of various descriptions, sizes and qualities together with furniture and fittings, show cases, cupboards, safes, &c. The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khatao Mansion, 1st Floor, Wellington Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board and dumbwaiters, drawingroom sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, rich oleographs, engravings, and oil paintings, wall and table lamps, one sweet-toned cottage piano, rich carpets, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and washhand table, dressing, chest of drawers, teapoys, icebox intensils, etc., etc., the property of a European gentleman, proceeding to Europe.

The property of another gentleman :—

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 8 to 10 H.P. Coventry Humber motor car, in perfect running order.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Late Mr. E. E. Smetham, late partner of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne & Co., Messrs BANNET & Co. will, on SUNDAY the 12th instant, at 2 p m (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, glass door almirahs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, rich pictures and oliographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Dimen's table and bangle lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1911.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

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Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.
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Agents for India :—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation of excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of pearness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO BLOOD Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, strictures, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order 8ixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

16 Breakfast Cups
of delicious strengthening Bouillon
—a delight for the strong, a godsend for the weak—made from 2 ozs. of Lemco. The rich beef goodness of LEMCO has restored thousands of invalids to robust strength.
A user writes :—"I have derived great benefit "from Lemco . . . I had suffered much from "anæmia, and am now getting well, thanks to "Lemco."—Mauritius.
Lemco
LEMCO, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. The Original Liebig Company's Extract.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
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Bombay Gazette
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SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON : 61 Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000
The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
NEW SCHEME.
Double Endowment Assurance in India at Eagle Rates. Full particulars on application.
For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
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or to the
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta, and 4 and 5 Kolla Ghat Street, Calcutta.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for	£.	1,966,394
New Premiums (1909) ...	„	90,966
Surplus on transactions for above period	„	273,119
Annual Income ...	„	1,422,808
Assets ...	„	10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies	„	25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
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THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.
For full information apply to
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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 28.]* [BOMBAY, March 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	81 1-4	16	
do. Bonds ...	97 3-4	1-4	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.	97 1-2	us	chgd
do. Govt. Securities ...	84 5-16		1-16
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-4		1-16
do. 2 months' peace...	24 3 8		1-16
do. in New York ...	52 5-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Parir.	25-28 1-2	un	chgd
do. at Berlin ...	20-47		1 2
do. at New York...	4-86 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 1-2 p.c.	since	
do. Short London	16th	inst.	
Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 3-4		1-8
do. Indian Bank			
Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 5-3		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	3 3-8	un	chgd
do, 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	3 3-8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-4	unc	bgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-8	unc	bgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—America selling.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Quiet.	Firm.
Futures	...	Firm.
East Indian	...	Quiet.
Manchester	Firm with a fair demand.	
Total Sales	...	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		1,500
Imports	...	23,000
Mid Americans	...	7-70+12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 13-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
7-48	7-49	7-50	7-50	7-48
+14	+13	+12	+13	+12

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7-25	6-52	6-79
+09	+08	+08

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	... ...	... d 6 8-32
F. G. Bengal M. G.	... ...	... d 6 13-32
Fine Bengal M. G.	... ...	... d 6 16-32
Good Bhownagger	... ...	... d 6 28-32
F. G. Bhownagger	... ...	... d 7
Fine Bhownagger	... ...	... d 7 4-32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger...	... ...	... d 7 4-32
Good Oomras M. G.	... ...	... d 6 30-32
F. G. Oomras M. G.	... ...	... d 7 2-32
Fine Oomras M. G.	... ...	... d 7 6-32
Good M. G. Oomras	... ...	... d 6 30-32
Fine M. G. Oomras	... ...	... d 7 6-32
Good Broach	... ...	... d 7 4-32
F. G. Broach	... ...	... d 7 9-32
Fine Broach	... ...	... d 7 14-32
Good Khandeish ...	... ...	... d 6 24-32
F. G. Khandeish...	... ...	... d 6 28-32

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 14,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	... 16,000
Exports to Great Britain	... Nil
Exports to Continent	... Nil
Spot Cotton—	14-45+20
Futures—Month of Mar, 14-28+21	Advanced on bull support and shorts covering.
Futures—Month of May 14 49+21	

New Orleans.—Market closed.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi	...24 2-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-March,	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal	
Red Karachi	...31 1-4 unchgd
Do. Month—Feb.-March.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Feb-62lbs	...33 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-March—Sellers.—Dull.	
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs—No Sellers.	
Do. Months—Steady.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	...34+1-2
Do. Months—March.-Apl.—Sellers.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship...	45 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship..	47 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	...49 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May—Done.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...70—1 1-2
Do. Months—April-May.—Done.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...67 1-4—3-4
Do. Months—Feb.-March.	
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).12 5-8 unchg

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	...7s. 1d.—Value.—Firm.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	... £67
Yellow Metal	... d 6
Standard Copper G. M. B.	...£14 16-2

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ..... 9s.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags.	12 10 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment	...May-Aug.
Tone—Moderate business at firm rates.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F. India	12 10 1-2—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments	...Feb.-Mar.
Tone—Business at a stand still, holder asking higher prices.	
German Beet-root 88 p. c	...9-11—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...March.
Tone—Market opened firm, closed quiet.	
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India	13 11 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...Mar-Aug.
Tone—Firm.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	11 10 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments	...March.
Tone—Firm.	
Java Sugar—Unchanged.	
General Tone—Steady.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [1st March 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
4 Pkgs Sovs ...	7,965	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	3,567	do	do
Rupees ...	1,575	do	do
1 Bundle Rs ...	2,700	Busreh	D Govindji
2 Bundles Rs...	1,450	C Mondvi	M Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Rs ...	1,000	Bushire	do
2 Bundles Rs...	4,000	Busreh	do
3 Parcels Silver.	110	London	Hongkong Bank
38 Bars do ...	1,65,000	S Francisco	International Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 27TH FEB. 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	69	80,506
B. B. & C. I. Railway	32	37,553

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened quiet at 14 1-16 T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 9-32 for 3 months' Sight Credits. There has been little doing, the having closed early owing to today bring Council Bills day. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 4 9-32d.	
Do. do forward..1s. 4 7-32d. April	
Do. Francs ...171 1-4d.	
Do. Marks ... 139	
Hongkong 60 days' sight..131 1-2	
Shanghai " ...176	
Japan " ...149 1-2	

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The opening quotation for cash and to-morrow settlement was 95 11-16. The announcement of a New Loan for two crores of rupees has caused some excitement. Rates fluctuated somewhat, but eventually advanced to 96 for cash and first settlement and 96 1-16 for the 2nd settlement. At the close rates were 95 15-16 and 96 respectively, with buyers.

We quote :—

Cash	...Rs. 95 15	0
1st Settlement ...	... " 95 15	0
2nd Settlement ...	... " 96 0	0

BULLION :—
Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower for ready and for two months delivery at 24 1-4 and 24 3-8 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 52 5-8. The local market opened at 61 3-16 for ready, and has improved during the day, closing as under. Bar gold steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24 0 0
Australian "	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns "	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	"	61 6 0
" 1st settlement ...	"	61 10 0
" 2nd settlement ...	"	62 0 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The continued rise in the Home markets caused a steadier feeling here on opening this morning, and good Broach was quoted Rs. 354. Fluctuations during the day were slight, the ruling rate being Rs. 353-54. At the close the price has declined to Rs. 351. There has not been much doing in contracts to-day, though there was some enquiry for fine Broach April.
For ready cotton there has again been a better demand both by shippers and mills and the turn over at Colaba this afternoon was fair.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M G Broach	...360	April
Fine M G Broach	...364	March
Good M G Broach	...351	"
Fine M G Wardha Hingughat	...358	"
Fine M G Nagpur Kampti	...355	"
Fine M G Damangaum Pulgaon	...346	"
Fine M G Khangaum Akola	...339-40	"
Fine M G Amraoti	...339-40	"
Fine M G Muttia	...324	"
F G M G Khandeish	...310	"
Fine M G Khandeish	...326	"
Fine M G Bengals	...314-15	"
F G H G Bengals	...293	"
Good Westerns H G	...348	April-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...357	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Quister.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports	...	9,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
7-50	7-51	7 52	7-52
		+ 2	

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7-50	7-26	6-93	6-79	6-73
+2	+1	+1	unchgd	new position

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is again steadier.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 12 4	0 B. T.
April-May	" 12 11	0 B. T.

RAPESEED :—
Quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi or Cawnpore Apr-May	Rs. 7 2	0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—Quiet.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 51	0 0
Mimbara ...	" 52	0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	" 56	8 0
Red Jubbulpore ...	" 49	8 0
Black Kutni ...	" 45	0 0

POPPYSEED :—
The Market is firm.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 10 14	0 B. T.
April-May ...	Rs. 10 14	0 "

CASTORSEED :—
Steady.

We quote :—

Ready and forward...	Rs.	36 0 0

COTTONSEED :—
The Market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—Quiet.

We quote :—

Bold Grain...	Rs. 44 1-2
Small	Rs. 43 1-2

WHEAT :—Easier.

We quote :—

White Bangla Feb, Mar	Rs, 4 9	0 B T.
White Delhi Apl.-May...	" 4 11	0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,590
Bank of Burma	130
Bank of India	62 1-2
Eastern Bank	70
Indian Specie	50

MILLS.

David	370
Edward Sassoon Mill	195
Finlay Mill...	232 1-2
Kohinoor	635
Manockji Petit	2,635

PRESS.

New Mofussil	795

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	121
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	167
Bombay Steam Navigation Oref. ...	277 1-2
Port Canning I. & L. Co	527 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	487 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton ...	—	11,062 bales
Wheat ...	...	14,837 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	12,890 "
Rapeseed ...	...	5,903 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	12,684 "
Poppyseed ...	...	656 "
Groundnuts...	...	6,092 "
Castorseed ...	...	15,864 "
Rice ...	...	10,837 "
Myrabollams ...	...	8,850 "
Cottonseed ...	...	19,789 "
Mowrasseed ...	...	Nil "
Gram ...	...	1,620 "
Joowar ...	...	1,063 "
Maize ...	...	1,857 "

LAWN TENNIS.

Marryat Cup.

The following are the results of 1st Round of the Marryatt Cup, at the Bombay Gymkhana :—

McCormack	beat	Ward	6—4, 6—4
Reed	beat	Savi	6—3, 3—6, 6—3
Brooke	beat	Tuke	6—0, 6—3
Pearson	beat	Branson	6—0, 6—0
Wylly	beat	KeithRoach	6—3, 6—3
England	beat	Nicholson	6—4, 6—0
Binning	beat	Mann	6—3, 6—0
Bennett	w.o.	from Kuhus	

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Ness s—2,750 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.
Dagmar s—1,500 tons Manganese ore, E A W

FOR MARSEILLES.
Persima s—1,080 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, 17,608 cwts gingelly E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Egypt s—11 bales hides and skins, P E Boyce and Sons; 4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.
Corenthie s—9,750 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.
Ripley s—5,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 502 cwt Jowari, Sanday.

FOR NEW YORK.
Granzewood s—9,000 cwts fluxseed ; 10,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.
Imani s—2,373 cwts groundnut, Ralli Bros ; 55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Imani s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, S Cooverji.
Rosslyn s—95 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co
Persiana s—233 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.
Heathdene s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 440 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Clematis s—100 bales hemp, Turner Morrison and Co.
Annie s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 135 bales hemp, M Moolji and Co ; 2,040 cwts castorseed, N Lallubhoy.
Egypt s—650 tons manganese ore, Keddie Reeve and Co.
Oceana s—350 tons manganese ore, Keddie Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Rotenfels s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.
Heathdene s—1,000 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano ; 100 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.
Bingo Maru s—600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, The Mckin Bussaan ; 300 bales cottor, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR OSAKA.
Bingo Maru s—150 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR KOBE.
Bingo Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co ; 372 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1,800 bales cotton, Milsin Bussan ; 200 bales cotton, M Oomersey and Co,

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Bingo Maru s—450 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Company.

FOR HONGKONG.
Bingo Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co ; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Bingo Maru s—200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Persians s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, and 800 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.
Annie s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

FOR HUMBURG.
Rotenfels s—1,002 cwts myrabollams, 250 cwts olibanum, and 208 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," March 3.

The P. and O. Co's Mail Steamer "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 17th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay Harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Blackburne, Miss M	McMaster Miss E
Blomfield, C B Mrs, D S O	Nelson, Mr E
Maj-Gen E J	Paine Maj J H
Booker, Mr A W, Mrs child	Price, Lt R C P
Bradley, Mr T A Mrs and child	Pitt, Mr St G Lane Foxe
Crichton, Mr J B	Rowan, Mr A C
Dunlop, Mrs H	Shepherd, Mr W H
Eade, Mr C	Schofield, Mr M T
Grant Miss M A	Scott, Mr C A
Herdman, Miss M S	Temple Mr T W
Hoare, Mrs H J and Miss	Tribe, Mr H
Jenkin, Mrs S H	Thit, Maung P O
James Miss J J	Wright, Mr P L
Kirkman, Mr W G and Mrs	Wiss, Mrs E B
Kaji, Mrs	

GIBRALTER TO BOMBAY.—Koji, Mr.

MARSEILES TO BOMBAY.

Alazuki, Mr A E	Paterson, Mr J J C
Boyd, Mr F K and Mrs	Pollard, Dr Hilda
Boles, Mr E J	Rees, Maj F G C
Brown, Mr J C	Rao, Mr
Coates, Mr F	Rapson, Mr N Mrs and child
Daukes, Capt C	Simson, Lt Col Sir D
Edwards, Lt C	Sewill, Mr G H
Goward, Mr E A	Smith, Mrs S E
Hole, Mr R S and Mrs	Stephens, Mr H N
Johnson, Mr F D Mrs	Turner, Maj F
Jung, Mr B	Ummen, Mr J
Moir, Mr J E	Whilley, Mr L
Morrison Mr D	Wilson, Mr J E
Newton Mr H G T	

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Lewtas, Lt Col J

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Johnson, Miss	Murison, Capt C C, Mrs, 2 infts, and ayah
Maxwell, Capt, M & Inft	

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D,
Bombay, 2nd March.

182. Musketry—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing as follows :—
Friday, 3rd instant.—Standard Test first followed by Parts I and II.
Saturday 4th instant.—Parts I and II.
Sunday 5th instant.—All Parts any Company.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
183. Parades.—Parades will be held on the Oval on Mondays and Thursdays at 6-30 p.m. until further orders for Recruits, Reservists and members requiring parades for efficiency and also at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.
184. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 6376 Vol E E Coombs, G Coy from 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL A. K. LESLIE, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 2nd March.

107. Proficiency Examination.—The Part II.—Gunnery—Practical and written will take place at Mahaluxmi Battery at 4-30 p. m. on Saturday, 4th March 1911.
Dress:—Khaki and helmets.
112. D.R.F. Competition.—This Competition will be held at the Fire Commanders Colaba Point on Saturday, 11th March at 4-30 p.m.
Dress:—Khaki and helmets.
113. Gun Layers Competition.—This Competition will be held at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday 11th March at 4-30 p.m.
Dress :—Khaki and helmets.
108. D R F Instruction—Instruction in the D R F will be given at the saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder on Monday and Wednesday the 6th and 8th March 1911, respectively at 7-30 a. m. Candidates for the D R F competition are recommended to attend.
Dress :—Plain clothes.
109. Gun Layers Instruction—There will be an instructional parade for Gun Layers at Mahaluxmi on Saturday, 4th at 5-30 p.m.
Gun Layers intending to take part in the competition on 11th March are recommended to attend.
Dress :—Khaki and Helmets.
110. Annual Rifle Meeting—The annual Rifle meeting will commence at 8 a.m. on Sunday 5th on British Infantry Range, Colaba. The following Matches will be fired.

Match 1 Running man	Standing Position	200 Yds.
" 2 Disappearing Target	...	... 200 "
" 3 Chatties Plates	...	... 200 "

Dress :—Plain clothes.
114. Strength. The undermentioned reservists having resigned, his name is struck off the strength of the Corps from date. Reservist M A Augus.

E. F. CUDLIP, Lieut. R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BARDEZ, GOA.

DEATH.

RODRIGUES—February 23, at Siolim, Bardez, Goa, João Mariano Rodrigues, Military Accounts Department, Poona (Retired). Aged 66 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.
Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p. m.
Empire Theatre, Performance of "Arms and the Man" by Bombay Amateurs, 9-30 p. m.
"Nicols," Novelty Theatre, 4 and 9-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attraction, "Joan of Braganza" a Magnificent Historical film.
Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim : "People who live high are not always above suspicion."—'Chicago News"

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 17th instant, which left Aden at 11 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Malwa" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m., on Saturday.

THE STUDENTS' UNION.—A meeting of the "Students' Union will be held to-day at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, when a public lecture on "Moral Education in Indian Schools" will be delivered by Mr. Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy. Principal J. N. Fraser will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per s.s. "Itola," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 P.M. on Wednesday the 8th March.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Mozambique and Laurenco Marques, per extra s.s. "Pandua," will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., to-day, Thursday. Correspondence for Seychelles will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) this evening :—

March.....Myrella la Jolie Bernlaux
Trio, and Clarionet Solo, Boudelmonte...Picini
A. Descriptive Piece ...The Grasshopper's Dance ...Bucalossi
B. An Indian Romance...Mobomoko .....Reeves
Selection .....A Gaiety Girl...S. Jones
Valse .....Wiener Frauen.Lobar
Selection .....The Earl and the Girl.....Caryll
Galop (Bell Solo) .....The Tubuphone.Ord Hume

EXECUTION IN BOMBAY.—The sentence of death passed on one Sudam alias Subhana Gopal, a Bhandari, by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, was carried out yesterday morning in his Majesty's Common Jail at Oomercarry by the Superintendent of the prison. The accused was convicted of murder of a woman named Sakubai on the night of the 2nd December last. The woman was strangled to death with a piece of rope by the accused and robbed of her ornaments. Her body was found in a Municipal canal at Fergusson Road the next morning. The accused was arrested a day later, when some of the ornaments were found in his possession. At an inquest held on the body of Sudam by Mr. Chalk, the Coroner, a verdict of death from strangulation, following judicial execution, was recorded.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.
Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, submitting a statement of tenders received for the work of foundation for the new Engine House at Love Grove. The Committee on the recommendation of the Commissioner accepted the tender of Mr. Teja Koya for Rs. 2,07,029.

A GOANESE BURGLAR.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Superintendent Coxen charged Gabriel D'Souza, a Goan, with committing burglary in five different places and committing theft in respect of property worth Rs. 988, the property of different persons.
The complaint was that when two police sepoys were going their round on Tuesday morning at one o'clock, they found that the front door of a house was open. One of them entering the place noticed that a man made good his escape through the door way but was arrested by the other policeman who was standing outside.
The case was remanded to enable the police to make enquiries.

THEFT OF A BOTTLE OF BRANDY.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Miller charged Charles Humbert, a quartermaster on board the P. & O. s. s. "Egypt" at present lying at No. 12 berth, Victoria Dock, with the theft of a bottle of brandy which formed a part of the cargo in the ship. The accused was sentenced to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

TRESPASS ON A STEAMER.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Miller charged William Henry Rogers, a quarter-master on board the P. & O. s. s. "Devanha" with wilfully trespassing into No. 4 hold of the P. & O. s. s. "Egypt" without any satisfactory excuse. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or, in default, to undergo one week's simple imprisonment.

RECKLESS MOTOR CAR DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Wednesday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed, of the case in which Superintendent Flanagan charged Sheriar Cursetji Hiramanek, a chauffeur, in the employ of Mr. Bomonji Contractor, with causing the death of Mr. Ruttonji Nanabhoy Boyce by a rash and negligent act. Mr. E. Ferrers-Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted, while Mr. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. Kanuga, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. On the 9th January Mr. Boyce was being driven in a motor-car along Waudby Road in the direction of Esplanade Road, when the accused, who was driving Mr. Contractor's motor-car, issued from Outram Road and there was a collision. Mr. Boyce, it was alleged, jumped out and in doing so, fell on his back sustaining injuries to his head, which proved fatal. The Magistrate on the evidence altered the charge to one of reckless driving under Section 2 of the Motor Vehicles Act and fined the accused Rs. 75. His Worship further ordered to suspend the accused's licence for three months.

At Nancy court-martial has sentenced a French non-commissioned officer to ten years' penal servitude, and to expulsion from the army, for having removed an ejector from a field piece for the purpose of offering it to a foreign Power.

THE UNIVERSITY GARDENS.

At a meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay on Friday, the consideration will be resumed of the letter from Government on the subject of Examination Halls.
The Rev. Dr. R. Scott M. A., has given notice of his intention to propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the proposals made by Government in paragraph 8 of their letter No. 1829, Educational Department, dated 6th October, 1910, be accepted and that Government be requested to intimate to Sir Cowasji Jehanghir that the want of a suitable building site compels the University to decline with thanks his munificent offer of Rs. 3,25,000. Further that Government be informed that the Senate will contribute towards the cost of the erection of the proposed Examination halls the sum of Rs. 50,000 out of the grant made by the Government of India to the University, provided that the University is legally secured the right of accommodation for at least eight hundred candidates for the purposes of examination.
Mr. K. R. Godbole, B.A., M. C. E., has given notice of his intention to move the following addition :—"and that a portion of one of the wings of the proposed Science Institute Buildings of the value of Rs. 50,000 (exclusive of site) be placed in charge of the University to be utilised for lectures, library and other University purposes."
Mr. K. Natarajan, B.A., has given due notice of his intention to move the following amendments :—
(1) That the Senate understands from the letter of Government No. 1829, Educational Department, dated 6th October 1910, that it is their desire that the University Gardens should not be utilised for the site of Examination Halls contemplated by Sir Cowasji Jehanghir's munificent offer of Rs. 3,25,000 and in deference to that desire, and without entering into the question of legal rights, the Senate hereby rescinds its resolution passed on the 22nd of July 1910, accepting Sir Cowasji Jehanghir's offer. The Government be requested to communicate this resolution to Sir Cowasji Jehanghir.
(2) That, with reference to the suggestion of Government, contained in the same letter, as to the use to be made of Rs. 50,000 of the grant made by the Government of India to the University, the Senate requests the Syndicate to prepare and place before it as soon as possible alternative proposals for the employment of the said sum within the terms of the grant, so that the Senate may be in a position to know whether the Government's suggestion represents the most advantageous use that can be made of the grant in the interests of the University.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The following Notices of Motions will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for Thursday, at 3-40 p.m :—
From Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji :—
(1) "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether any arrangement has been made with the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company, whereby a portion of the raised oval space, cleared by the opening up of the Bhatia Baug at Bori Bunder, could be utilized as a roofed shelter by the large number of passengers getting in and out of the tram cars at this important junction. If not, he be requested to urge on the Company the necessity of such a road shelter and refuge in this locality so much crowded by vehicular traffic and to inform the Corporation at an early date of the result of his communication."
(2) "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation why the Floral Fountain, the Elphinstone Circle and Fitzgerald Column Fountains do not now play as they used to do, during certain hours in the afternoon, and he be requested to make arrangements for the immediate daily playing of the first two fountains, as well as of the Fitzgerald Column as soon as it is finally shifted from its present position to the new site resolved upon by the Corporation."
From Mr. James MacDonald, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt. :—
"That under Section 136 (1) of the Municipal Act, Messrs. Bhukandas B. Desai and S. T. Thakur be appointed Auitors of Municipal Accounts for the official year 1911-12 and that under Section 136 (3) their remuneration be fixed at Rs. 5,000 each."

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have seen Mr. Joseph Baptista's letter in your esteemed issue of to-day's date. I never thought he was capable of so much rigmarole, three-fourths of which is either fiction or delusion. He says that the writer of the contribution, "Old Councillor" is myself, but he also says that I deny it. It is no business of mine to disclose the writer even if I know him. Judge him by what he has written. In every other respect I beg to confirm what I wrote over the signature, "Councilor." I am sorry you omitted in my letter my "Post Scriptum" in which I had requested you to give my name to Mr. Baptista, should he care to know the writer. The public can judge between his story and mine. There is his word against mine. I did ask him to give his vote for Sir Sassoon David. When I did so I was not in earnest, since I know that he had set his own heart upon the Presidentship. He said Sir Pherozeshah was entitled to it, and next to Sir Pherozeshah, himself. He charges me with canvassing for Sir Sassoon David. I plead guilty to the crime. I have asked about ten friends, seven of whom have readily and willingly consented; two of them expressed great regret, since they had promised their votes to the friends of the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; and one friend told me that he would vote for Sir Pherozeshah. I also plead guilty to the charge of canvassing for some of my friends who have asked me to help them for the Standing Committee. I, Sir, have always canvassed for friends, but I have always felt diffident in canvassing for myself, for which I have suffered. My friends feel hurt at my not approaching them, and they attribute it to my pride. As to my having offered to work for Mr. Baptista for the Presidential chair, it is true that some years ago I did tell him that I should be happy to see him in the chair and help him to it, but that was years ago. I have never done it since his name was removed from the list of Justices. As to the ethics of canvassing in general it is a delusion on the part of Mr. Baptista or anybody else to get himself elected to the Presidential chair by canvassing alone, If Sir P. M. Mehta were to retire in Mr. Baptista's favour to-day, and if they all canvassed for Mr. Baptista, I challenge him and them to get him twenty votes

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Steamer Chesapeake, 2,885 tons, Captain W Reed, will leave here today for Pulo-sambs with ballast.

The Steamer Perumoor, 1,991 tons, Captain J H S Adams, left here yesterday for Port Said for orders and Antwerp.

The B I S N Co's Steamer Wardha, 2,550 tons, Captain H D Nicholson, arrives here yesterday, from Rangoon with general cargo leaving that port on February 16.

The B I S N Co's Steamer Dumbra, 762 tons, Captain H Menley, will leave here today for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a General Cargo, 7 cabin & 180 deck passengers.

The Steamer Orsolo, 2,849 tons, Captain S Mussy, left here yesterday for Madras and Calutta with the same bottom and general cargo.

The Steamer Corniffic, 2,355 tons, Captain Woodhead, will leave here today for Hull and Rotterdam with a general cargo.

The Steamer Ripley, 2,508 tons, Captain Hosking, will leave here today for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The German East African Line Steamer "President," 2,056 tons, Captain P Brenner, will leave here for to-morrow with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's Steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain G E Elton, will leave here today for Zanzibar with 7 cabin and 90 deck passengers and general Cargo.

The B & S N Co's steamer Umta, 3,491 tons, Captain R Phillips, left here yesterday for Rangoon, with general cargo, 4 cabin and 1 deck passenger.

The Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3,436 tons, Captain W H Hood, will leave here to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with a cargo of Kerosine Oil.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth ....Capt J D Dick R N Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone .....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
B I M S General Brackenbury .....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer
Scadler.....Capt V Lessal .....German Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Mar. 1.

Banca.....3794 Collyer.....P & O Co
Bullmba.....1907 Butler.....M Mackenzie & Co
Chesapeake...2886 Read...Standard Oil Co of New York
Clematis.....2329 Robinson .....A Yule & Co
Cagmar .....1963 Hutsman..... W & A Graham & Co
City of Athens.....3571 Knaut .....Killick Nixon & Co
Delhi.....4786 Bradshaw...Shanghai...15 3...P & O Co
E S Embrima.....Embrino.....
Ellin.....2474 Jacobsen .....W & A Graham & Co
Gymerlo .....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Kaisatis.....1070 Jansen .....Indo-Burmah Oil Co
Ivydene .....2277 Binks.....T Morrison and Co
Indiana .....3508 Parker.....W & A Graham & Co
Kamara.....504 Manley .....M M & Co
Lawada .....2124 Whittingham .....M M & Co
Lowther Ranger.....2468 Blance...W & A Graham & Co
Nurani .....2370 Crebbin.....T Morrison & Co
Najimi .....2522 Pigot .....B & P S N & Co
Onda.....3410 D ggs .....M M & Co
Oceana .....23507 Andrews.....P & O S N Co
Pentakota .....2209 Cole .....M Mackenzie & Co
Persia .....4198 Haughton...London...25-3 P & O Co
Pearlmoor .....2576.....Antwerp &c...J Mackintosh & Co
Sultan .....2701 Faniyia.....A Strandes & Co
Saifi .....502 Baldwin .....B & P S N Co
Umta .....3492 Phillips .....M M & Co
Warora.....2564 Maude .....N F.....M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Athens ...Knout 3571 ...Karachi .....7-3 K Nixon and Co
2 Pundua ...2126 Elton ..Zanzibar ..1-3 M M & Co
3 Mombasa...2786 Gray...Marseilles 2-3 W & A G & Co
4 Trafford Hall...3436 Hood...Karachi...2-3 KN & Co
5 Imani .....2979 Penbertty .....Dunkirk..... 4-3 K Nixon & Co
6 Okara .....3433 Redslie ..N F...N F...M M & Co
8 Surada.....3400 Atton ..Busreh ..1 3..M M & Co
9 Homayun ...2153 Moloney...Genoa .....4-3 B & P S N Co
14 Dumra...762 Manley ...Busreh ..... 2-3 M M & Co
15 Rosslyn.....2395 Fishby .....Dunkirk .....4-3 W & A Graham & Co
16 Heathdene...2278 Gippet ..Trieste...3-3 T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March. 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Bingo Maru	3873	Pearson	Kobe	10-3	N Y Kaisha
B Orsolo	2849	Chiasso	Colombo		1-3
			Venice		S N Co
C & R Rotenfels	3590	Froedon	Hamburg		8-3 W & A Graham & Co
D & E Ridley	2503	Hoskey	Rotterdam		1-3 W & A Graham & Co
F Fernmoor	1991	Adams	Antwerp		1-3 W & A Graham & Co
G Grangewood	2193	Hatswell	New York		8-3 T Morrison & Co
H President	3086	Bremer	Zanzibar	2-3	A S & Co
K Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Genoa	15-3	B & P S N Co
M Corinthic	2355	Woodhead	Hull	2-3	W & A G & Co
N Ness	1902	Wickman	Liverpool	4-3	W & A G & Co
O Walhalla	2501	Krubbe	Liverpool	4 3	W & A G & Co
P Persiana	2616	Garrett	Dunkirk		8-3 T Morrison & Co
Q Annie	2445	Everby	Antwerp	2-3	W & A G & Co

H W V D

Nctravati	699	Fakcrea	Repairing	Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ebrahim	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	3-3 M M and Co

M W D D

Egypt	4178	Summers	London	11-3 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
1	Sandoros	Scott	Barry, Jan 28
	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi, Feb 27
	Wardha	Nicholson	Rangoon, Feb 16

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Umta	Phillips	Rangoon
	Perumoor	Adams	Port Said
	Orsiolo	Mussy	Calcutta
	Koerber	Foresto	Trieste

The following steamers obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Pundra, Elton, for Zanzibar.
" Trafford Hall, Hood, for Marseilles &c.
" Chesapeaker, Read, for Pulo.
" Dumra, Manley, for Persian Gulf &c.
" Corinthic, Woodhead, for Hull &c.
" Ripley, Hosking, for Hull &c.
" President, Brenner for Zanzibar.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Dagmara, for Liverpool &c.
" City of Athens, for Karachi.
" Lawada, for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Societ.' Nazionale DiServizi Marittimi steamer D Baldaino, from Genoa left Aden for Bombay on the 28th ultimo, and is expected to arrive on the 6th instant, (afternoon), and the same Co's Capri left Penang for Singapore and Hongkong on the 28th ultimo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, left Mombasa for Bombay on the 28th ultimo.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Karachi, left Liverpool on the 25th ultimo for Bombay.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 28th ultimo. And the Anchor Line steamer Massilia, will arrive here about midnight on the 4th instant, and will land the following passengers in Anchor Line Shed, Victoria Dock, next morning. Dr W C Basin, Mrs Basin, Mrs R H A Delves, Mrs Sixsy, and infant, Mrs O M Gough, and 2 infants, Mr J St J Graham, Mrs Graham, and maid, Miss E Henderson, and Rev Dr J Shepherd.

The British India steamer Chyebassa, arrived at Antwerp, on the evening of the 26th instant.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

"O.T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

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STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12	2 " "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12	2 " "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8	2 " "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8	2 " "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8	0 per two-tins.
125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9	0 per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Only drop a Card to-day for a Free Sample Copy of
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Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert;
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
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BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply The Bombay Gazette" Office.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 2nd March, 1911.

A PROSPERITY BUDGET.

THE usual air of jauntiness characterised the speech in which the Finance Minister introduced his Budget in the Imperial Council on Wednesday. That air is certainly more justified this year than last, for Government has secured a handsome surplus and there is no vexatious increase in taxation such as was unfortunately the case a year ago. On the other hand, there is a slight reduction of a tax which never ought to have been imposed. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson is a financier rather than an orator, but he is doubtless proud of his peroration. In many respects, he says, the past financial year has been more akin to a normal year than any since he has been in India, which, after all, is not very long. "We have been blessed with a bounteous harvest, peace has not been broken, and our trade has shown appreciable recuperation, financial returns have been good and better than all, the dark cloud of internal trouble has lifted. We have much to be thankful and we may reasonably anticipate in the coming year a continuance of Divine favour." Mark Tapley was a poor creature by comparison with Sir Guy. There was a bounteous harvest undoubtedly. When he spoke of trade his mind was perfectly oblivious of the condition of the Bombay mill industry, and no doubt he related the fact when he said the peace had not been broken, forgetting at the time the return Mr. Wood laid on the table at the last meeting of the Council, on the subject of raids on the North-Western frontier. Happy shall we be if we can stave off the evil day of retaliation until after the royal visit; happier still, if we are able to share Sir Guy's philosophic way of contemplating the dark cloud of internal trouble. Probably his colleagues do not trouble the Finance Member with politics that he may confine his energies to the manipulation of tables and figures. His reference to the loss of opium revenue is prettily euphemistic and is the more philosophic way of looking at it than if he had anathematised the adoption of a policy which subordinates financial to ethical considerations, as a Chancellor of the Exchequer might be expected to do. "The Indian people will be called upon to make sacrifices in the interest of humanity. They are a sensitive and a sympathetic race, inspired by lofty ideals and I dare prophesy that they will not shrink from bearing their share of the burden since it will contribute to the uplifting of a sister nation." Very elegant nonsense. They will not shrink, because with them it is Hobson's choice, but they will complain all the more bitterly when in another year of adversity, Sir Guy introduces fresh taxation of as absurd a nature as that he did a year ago.

When he put a tax on tobacco in his last Budget, he struck a severe blow at the poor, depriving them to some extent of their only luxury. But that too was based on ethical considerations and we wonder how he now takes balm to his conscience which last year rose against "the pernicious practice of cigarette smoking." The sudden rise in tobacco duties dislocated the import trade for a time and disappointed the Finance Member's hopes, though he should have been thankful for this as well as other mercies, if his sole object was to prevent immature children cultivating bad habits. But he found that the rates selected hit severely those particular forms of the tobacco industry in India which depend upon an admixture of the foreign with the indigenous leaf. Government is also doubtful whether its experiment gave rates which are likely to combine the maximum of revenue with the minimum of hardship. It has been decided, therefore, to reduce the duties by about one-third all round and so the price of our cheroots may be expected to fall when present stocks in the hands of the retailer have been disposed of; not until then though a Bill, to give effect to the change, was introduced when the Budget was presented. Considering the dimensions of the surplus we might reasonably have hoped for some more substantial reduction of taxation than is offered. And, doubtless, Sir Guy Wilson anticipated that the Council would expect it, for he was at pains to explain that Government cannot now dispense with the additional strength which the new taxes brought to its resources. In view of all that lies before it, he declared, the time, in his judgment, is not distant when the Government of India will require the substantial support from the broader basis of taxation which the new duties have provided.

The future is not free from anxiety, we are told, but it is hoped that difficulties as they present themselves can be met by a careful husbanding of resources and a jealous watch over expenditure in good and bad years alike. Reductions have been made, though not to the extent some unofficial members of Council would have done. It may be too that some criticism of the grant towards the Royal visit and Coronation Durbar, will be offered; for it cannot be said that the allotment is not liberal. The constructive policy of the Government cannot be adversely comment, ed upon, and it is to be hoped that a continuance of good years will enable it to be developed. As Sir Guy Wilson explained the most important event in the realms of financial administration in the coming year is the change in the financial relations between the provincial Governments and the Government of India. Opinions, as was observed, may differ as to whether the settlement system is the ideal method of dividing the public revenues of India between the central Government and the administrations of the different provinces; but the settlement system is that adopted, and having been developed and improved as the result of long experience, "there cannot now be any question of throwing it out and searching for some alternative means of providing the provincial Governments with the resources which are necessary for the duties entrusted to their care." The proposed change was foreshadowed by Sir Edward Law seven years ago. The financial settlement with the eight major provinces is to be permanent. Widespread famine will have to be met, when necessary by special arrangements for the succour of a distressed province, from Imperial funds; and on the other hand, it is recognised that the Government of India may, at times, be compelled to call on the provinces for assistance in case of a great war or in a grave financial crisis. Apart from these wholly special emergencies, however, the settlements will be fixed, rigid and permanant. But the settlements will not debar the provinces from sharing in any surplus which the Government of India may be in a position to distribute in a good year and the Government of India undertake that when the fixed assignment of a province, under its settlement, becomes unduly high, it will ordinarily be converted, in whole and in part, into a share of growing revenue as soon as the state of the Imperial finances permits. The change seems equitable as well as unavoidable and it cannot be said that there are not advantages on both sides.

MILK SUPPLY AND TUBERCULOSIS.

DR. J. A. TURNER, the Bombay Medical Officer of Health, has issued a report to the Corporation, which will much strengthen his demand for strict supervision of cowsheds and dairies. It does not deal with the general question of the milk and dairies by-laws, but confines itself to a discussion of the manner, in which tuberculosis is spread in India. This disease gives a higher death-rate in this country than it does in Europe, and as in colder climes it has been proved indisputably that a great source of infection is the milk from tuberculous cows, Dr. Turner felt warranted in undertaking an investigation of the subject. His conclusions, if they will lead to any action being taken, have certainly warranted the time and trouble. In fact, we think, their publication should arouse public opinion to such an extent that should the Corporation show any inclination again to shirk action that they should feel compelled to do something. Dr. Turner finds that not only do diseased animals disseminate disease by giving milk which contains tubercle bacilli, but that their stables are so kept and their washing and milking as well as the cleansing of the milk-pots is done under such conditions that there is a great danger of the milk from healthy animals becoming infected. When discussed in minute detail, as it is in Dr. Turner's report, the subject is not a very savoury one, but as the facts should become widely known, it is to be hoped that the report will obtain circulation amongst other than municipal circles. We can only indicate generally here the state of things which Dr. Turner has found to exist. He finds that the cattle in Bombay, and presumably in other parts of India, suffer from tuberculosis to a slight extent, but the results of examination of milk and the tuberculin test on cows, when compared, show that some of the milk must become infected through other agencies. These may be found in the habits and customs of the attendants and the method of distributing milk. There is another possible source of infection in the large use which is made in the houses of the labouring classes in the use of cow-dung which, when it has come from a diseased animal, is full of germs. Even in large cities, the cow and bullock is an inmate of the dwelling house, and all the cooking pots and vessels used are scoured with cow dung and dirt from the street. Fortunately the climate has some influence on the life of the bacilli and the exposure to the heat of the sun checks their growth; but the dust of streets, where there is so much bullock traffic, must contain a large number of tubercle bacilli, while flies and dust must convey the infection to the food and milk. Further, at the dairies, the milk is liable to be infected through the same manner of cleaning the pots, by the habit of washing buffaloes and cows at the same place as the pots and also by the action of crows. In many respects, it will no doubt be difficult to remedy this state of affairs, especially as far as the milk may be infected in the houses of the people. Their religious practices will render them averse to the adoption of ordinary precautions. None of this difficulty, however, need be felt as far as practices in the dairies are concerned, although it will require very persistent action on the part of Municipal servants and magistrates probably to effect any improvement in the habits of the gowlis. There is no doubt that the Corporation should take action at once to protect the milk supply, not only on account of this, but for many other reasons. Dr. Turner or any other person who can induce them to take belated action, will render a signal service to the city.

CRIMINALITY AT HOME.

WHILE we recently had news of the latest instalment of Mr. Churchill's prison reforms the Home papers are exercised to account for the marked increase in crime in the United Kingdom, which is disclosed in the criminal statistics for 1909. Between the years 1864 and 1903, the number of persons tried for indictable offences fell from 278·17 per hundred thousand of the population to 168·65. Since the latter date, the returns have shown a continuous rise till in 1909, the proportion was 187·79 per hundred thousand and the total number of persons tried for indictable offences was 67·149 a higher figure than in any previous year. This increase in the returns, the Home Office points out, has occurred in, spite of a growing indisposition to prosecute for offences of the less serious kind, a growing inclination towards leniency to first offenders, and a growing reluctance to prosecute a thief who is likely to be let off with little or no punishment. The official view is that this growth of crime has been fostered by the general spirit of compassion for the criminal which has not only been expressed in legislation, but is a sentiment that has grown up to a far larger extent in public opinion. The tendency is to view the criminal rather as an unfortunate person to be commiserated than as an enemy of society. We do not attach so much value to the influence of public opinion as the Home Office appears to do, although it may be responsible to a certain extent for juvenile crime, but we do think that the prospect of lighter punishment is an incentive to greater criminality. It is this reason which makes the question of prison reform such a delicate one, and while we thoroughly agree with many of the reforms of recent years directed towards the reclamation of young criminals, the present tendency to do so much to alleviate the lot of the habitual law-breaker should be rigorously combatted. The latest "reforms" we cannot but regard as of a dangerously daring character, and we fear that experience will teach Mr. Churchill that he has been somewhat too precipitate. We, therefore, hope that the new departure is intended for the present to be experimental only and that its introduction will be made with the greatest care. Crime is already increasing at a sufficiently fast rate, and the situation should not be aggravated by rash efforts at reform. For the increase there are two reasons which the Home Office have not seen fit to enumerate. Firstly, there can be no doubt of the increased efficiency of the police throughout the country, and this must, in some measure account for the enhanced returns. Secondly, we believe that crime has been considerably increased during late years by the lenient administration of the Aliens Act. This is a truth, which was recognised in the principal seaports for a long time before the recent Houndsditch affray threw such a glaring light on the criminality of some of our foreign visitors. The men, to which we now refer, however, are not anarchists, but principally seamen and poor artisans. It is a striking fact that in the districts where they congregate in considerable numbers, there is always a high rate of criminality, and the publication of this return should strengthen the agitation which the Houndsditch affair has initiated.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Malwa," with the China and Australian Mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. to-morrow, Friday.

THE Company of Sappers and Miners, already at work at Delhi, have made good progress with the earth work for the Light Railway, and are undertaking the construction of roads.

THE new operation Theatre of the State Hospital at Lahore was opened by Colonel Erskine on 25th February.

KING Manoel has consented to become patron of the Kew District troop of Baden-Powell's Boy Scouts.

THREE British submarines have left England for Hong Kong, where they will be stationed in the future.

THE Canadian contingent for the Coronation will consist of nearly 1,000 men.

IN the House of Commons Mr. McKenna has declared that it was not intended to increase the price of tobacco to men in the Navy.

THE report of the Military Manœuvres Commission, issued as a parliamentary paper, points to the additional difficulties caused in recent years by motorists and by inconsiderate landowners.

THE Cunard Company have decided to name the 50,000-ton vessel, which is being built by Messrs. John Brown, Limited, of Clydebank, the "Aquitania." The vessel, it is unofficially stated, will cost £2,000,000.

POLITICAL pensions are payable under statute, and are granted for life, Mr. Hobhouse has informed Mr. Leach, M.P., who raised the question in the House of Commons as to payment since 1887 of £68,620 in pensions to five former holders of positions in recent administrations who received high salaries.

THE remarkable development of the new South Yorkshire coalfield was the subject of comment by Lord Allerton in addressing the shareholders of the Great Northern Railway at their half-yearly meeting. "I do not want to put it too high," said Lord Allerton, "but I should not be surprised if, during the next ten years, you see in that district eight or ten new collieries put down, each of which will be drawing more than a million tons a year. It is quite a phenomenal development of that area.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

A New Turn of Social Legislation in France.

BERLIN, FEB. 10.

The Prime Minister M. Briand has laid a Bill before the Chamber in accordance with his own declarations after the strike of the railway-men and responding to the demand of public opinion that the recurrence of such disturbances of the most important traffic ought to be made impossible. It was then admitted on all sides that the railway strike revealed an intolerable state of disorganisation and that the Third Republic ought to find a remedy by special legislative measures.

The problem is all the more complicated, because the Bill cannot but injure the "Rights of Man" principle on which French Democracy is founded. It happens that the present Prime Minister was not only a leader of the Socialists, before he took office, but that he also gained his professional laurels as organiser of the Labourers' Syndicates against which the intended legislation is principally directed. The famous "Irony of History" seems to have a peculiar predilection for the vicissitudes of pure Democracy.

That the right of going on strike follows from the free contract principle of employment, goes without saying. The question is only whether not some exceptions to the rule ought to be insisted on in the interest of all citizens. Two most prominent cases of this kind are connected with the electric light of the big cities and with the railway lines. It seems ridiculous that the whole of Paris is to be kept in darkness for a number of nights only, because some disagreement between the Electricians and the Companies is not at once settled according to the dictates of the secretary of the Electricians' Union. In a still higher degree the country suffered in the month of October by a standstill of all railway traffic in consequence of the strike. The difficulty of legislating against the abuse of power by the railwaymen's organisations is all the more difficult, because the vast majority of the 300,000 men therein contained may argue, that it is in the interest of private companies that now the legislation is set in motion. M. Briand wishes to solve this difficulty by proposing in the First Part of his Bill a State supervision of the Board of every Railway Company. The Directors and members of the Council are to be previously notified to the Government and may be objected to; the State authorities getting a right of revising the bye-laws of any railway company. The Second Part of the new Bill provides mixed Committees of representatives of the Companies and of the Men for discussing all disputes and formulating grievances. By the Third Part a permanent Court of Arbitration is organised for all questions that cannot be settled by those Committees. But the crucial point is the Fourth Part, that amounts to a strict prohibition of railway strikes. Not only are all trade unions and societies forbidden to suggest a railway strike or to prepare the means for blocking the railway traffic. It is quite understandable that the workmen decry the new Bill as a device of Coercion and as a partiality for the Companies. They feel themselves deprived of a trump card in their game.

It is for this reason that serious complications are expected from the parliamentary struggle about this Bill. M. Briand will find it a hard task to pacify the Socialistic forces which he formerly helped to organise.

THE PROPOSED UNION OF GREATER BERLIN AND BERLIN TRAFFIC.

As the thirty-eight boroughs around the City of London have been amalgamated into the County of London, Berlin is to be combined with six of its suburbs and to rural districts into a Union entrusted with three functions. If the Prussian Diet approves of the Bill, the new provincial organisation will take effect already on April 1st, 1911.

Two of the objects for which the Union is formed cause no difficulty whatever. It is agreed on all sides that the time has arrived when for the four millions of people crowded together at the banks of the Spree river common efforts are needed for securing the forests, parks, play-grounds and open squares needed for the health of the population. Consequently the laying out of roads, issuing of bye-laws for building licenses, etc. is to be entrusted to a self-governing board, in which all communities are represented. The difficulty commences with the third problem, for which the new Union is meant, viz. the regulation of the electric tramway traffic. For each of the nine municipal units has already entered into agreements with the powerful Great Berlin Street Tramway Co. according to its own interests. Nearly all these lines have their most important section in Berlin proper. But under the agreement with the City authorities these sections will fall to the City on January 1st 1919, while the continuation through the suburban territory remains to the Company until 1938, 1939 and, in one case, even to 1999. In view of this future perplexity the Company secured to itself the privilege of running tramcars through Berlin until 1949, the Municipal authorities not being asked to give their approval. For Prussia has a Law of small railways authorising the Minister of Public Works to "supplement" concessions for larger lines, if intermediate localities may cause a difficulty. The fun of the thing was that the City of Berlin was expected to broaden some streets for the benefit of new tramway lines for which the municipal authorities had never given their consent. If they complied with the demands brought forward in the interest of quick traffic, the consequence would be, that many citizens would move to the suburbs and desert the noisy streets opened to the tramcars. Berlin has already lost so many of its wealthy ratepayers to the new Western suburbs that it seems suicidal to bring new sacrifices for accelerating the process. But during a period of transition, when the elevated and underground railways were building and the street traffic was not yet regulated, the police came to the help of the promoters of traffic through new streets by pointing to the overcrowding at certain spots.

The first result of the framing of the Bill seems to be that the Berlin authorities and the directors of the Great Tramway Co. have at last buried the hatchet. Both have an interest to give an undisputed statement of their mutual rights and duties to the new Union. They are in a position to grant each other reciprocal concessions and are sure to find the means of a fair settlement. Berlin may modify its claim on the falling in of the lines in 1919 and extend the privilege of the Company to 1939 or even 1949. The Company may restrict its claims of compensation for lines built by the City in competition with the older lines of the Company. It depends on the result of these negociations whether the new Union will be a success from the very beginning.

The Berlin authorities have used the opportunity for working out a reasonable plan for the future. They have laid down the principle, that the traffic of automobiles is to be accomodated by thorough-fares not used by tramcars. For experience proves that these form serious obstacles for the speedy locomotion of other vehicles. Secondly it is desirable to preserve the beautiful quarters of the old West as desirable residences for the upper middle classes. In this respect the present state or things deserves to be preserved. Berlin with its wide and even roads is the Dorado of Automobile traffic besides the highly developed tramway system. Compared with some spots in London and Paris there is no overcrowding of the Berlin traffic observable anywhere.

FINE ART GOSSIP.

I am glad to report that the Giant Subscription for the promotion of Natural Science and Engineering does not absorb the whole interest of Berlin donators. Just now a new fund of £25,000 has been handed over to the Royal Academy of Fine Arts for founding a new Home for German painters and sculptors studying in Rome. The donator is Mr. Arnold of Berlin, well known as connaisseur and collector. Some time ago he purchased already Boecklin's Villa at Fiesole in order to devote it to the memory of that great genius. Now a charming site has been obtained immediately outside of Porta Pia, the very gate through which the Italian troops marched into Papal Rome forty years ago. From this spot there is a splendid view to the Albanese mountains in the East and to the North as far as Villa Albany, once the seat of the famous archæologist Winckelmann. The colony of German painters and sculptors thereby gets a third home in the Eternal City, for their old centre is Villa Strobl-Fern. At Frascati the late Baron Ernst von Mendelssohn-Bartholdy bought the beautiful Villa Falconieri and presented it to the German Emperor in the interest of German Fine Art. Thus the development that started with Raphael Mengs and gained importance by Carstens and the school of Cornelius will have a larger basis still in the 20th century.

(Continued on page 7.)

INDIAN TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

Players Finally Selected.

The Selection Committee of the Indian Cricket Team for England met yesterday, when the constitution of the team was finally decided upon. Major J. G. Greig presided at the Committee meeting and the following members also attended: Mr. J. M. Framji Patell, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Dr. M. B. Pavri, Mr. H. Naik and Mr. Tyebji.

The following players were finally selected to form the Indian team:—

1. H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, Captain, (Patiala).
2. Mr. K. M. Mistry (Patiala).
3. Dr. H. D. Kanga (Bombay).
4. Mr. P. Balu (Bombay).
5. Mr. R. P. Meherhomji (Bombay).
6. Mr. J. S. Warden (Bombay).
7. Mr. Jayaram (Bangalore).
8. Mr. K Sesachari (Madras).
9. Mr. M. Pai (Bombay).
10. Mr. M. Bulsara (Delhi).
11. Mr. H. F. Mulla (Bombay).
12. Mr. Salamuddin (Aligarh).
13. Mr. Manekchand (Patiala).
14. Mr. Noorelahi (Cashmere).
15. Mr. Shafkat Hussein (Aligarh)
16. Mr. Syed Hussein (Aligarh).

The following three players were selected as reserves to fill the places of those members who, at the last moment, might find it inconvenient to make a trip to England:—

1. Mr. Shivram (Bombay).
2. Mr. M. Parekh (Bombay).
3. Mr. Tamboowalla (Bombay).

Passages for the team have been booked per P. and O. boat leaving Bombay on the 6th May.

THE STRENGTH OF THE TEAM.

The Sporting Maharaja of Patiala who has been selected to Captain the team is a dashing bat and a brilliant field. Inheriting the late Maharaja of Patiala's love for cricket, the young Prince has done his best to encourage the manly game, not only in his own State, but in other parts of India as well. His defence is not quite strong, but he possesses fine powers of punishment and should hit up big scores whenever he gets true wickets to play upon.

INDIA'S BEST ALL-ROUNDER.

K. M. Mistry is a fine run-getting bat. Besides being an excellent bat, the Indian lefthander is a good changebowler and a fine field. In this connection it might be mentioned that it was as a bowler that he made his entry into first-class cricket some twenty years ago. Subsequently, however, he developed into an excellent wielder of the willow and to-day is a greater batsman than bowler. He has been pronounced the very best bat in India by no less an authority on cricket than H. H. the Jam Saheb, and there is little doubt that he will prove one of the mainstays of the team during its tour in England.

A FINISHED BAT.

Dr. H. D. Kanga is the most reliable bat the team possesses, and as he has had considerable experience of tricky English pitches—he returned to India only a few weeks ago—he is sure to come off in England. He closely watches every ball and combines great hitting powers with an almost impregnable defence. When well set his is a most difficult wicket to capture. About five years ago at Poona, in a match against the Presidency he hit up 234 in magnificent style, which stands as an unbeaten record in the series of these international struggles. Another noteworthy performance of his was the memorable stand which he made with his brother, D. D. Kanga, against the Oxford Authentics in the third match of their tour in India. A most consistent run-getter it would not be surprising in the least if at the end of the tour he is found heading the Indian batting tables.

THE PALAIRET OF THE PARSIS.

R. P. Meherhomji, "The Palairet of the Parsis" runs his above-mentioned colleagues close for the position of champion batsman of India. His powers of punishment are equal to those of either of his compatriots, but he lacks the tenacious defence of Dr. Kanga's. He is not quite at home when playing the first couple of overs sent down to him—he is a bit nervous in the beginning but once he has passed that critical period, there are few more dangerous bats in India. He most favourably impressed the Oxford Authentics during their tour in India a few years ago, and they pronounced him to be the finest batsman they had met with in the course of their stay in this country. Is a brilliant country field making remarkable returns.

A VETERAN.

Jayaram, of Bangalore, is a fine bat, who has made his mark both in England and India. Although he is no longer quite in the front rank of Indian cricket, he is still a reliable bat and should make useful contributions to the scores of his side. Barring Mistry, he possesses perhaps the longest experience of first class cricket in India.

THE LEADING BOWLERS.

P. Balu, who with Warden, will lead the attack, shares with him the position of India's premier bowler. He breaks in from both sides and can bowl unchanged throughout an innings, rarely sending down a loose delivery. He stands punishment much better than his colleague, and is therefore an invaluable bowler at a crisis. He possesses the admirable faculty of quickly picking out the weak points in his opponent's batting. He is chiefly a wet-wicket bowler and is therefore likely to come off on English wickets which should suit his style of bowling to a nicety. He is a fairly good batsman and very often makes most daring pulls to leg. He is also a fine field.

J. S. Warden possesses, perhaps, the most effective break of any bowler of the team and at his best is a finer bowler even than Balu. But he lacks the great staying powers of the latter and soon tires out. His rise to international cricket has been dramatic in its suddenness. Five or six years ago, he was playing for his school eleven. Then he suddenly leaped into f

ASIATICS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DEBATE IN UNION HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Immigration to be Strictly Limited.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPE TOWN, MARCH 1.

The Union House of Assembly has been occupied with a debate on Asiatic immigration and trading. The general consensus of opinion was in favour of stopping both. Some speakers, including Mr. Merriman, pleaded for fair play for vested interests, while a few advocated the compulsory deportation of Asiatic traders, with compensation.

Mr. Smuts, Minister of the Interior, paid a tribute to the manner in which the Indians stood together, and suffered for what they regarded as their rights, but, he said, the only way to deal with the difficulty was to stop immigration, and that was the Government's policy. The Imperial Government had been informed of this, and had asked that a limited number of Indians be allowed to enter. He saw no difficulty in agreeing to that, as the number would be so limited that it would not affect the stream of the country's life. The Government further proposed to restrict the movements of the Asiatics to particular provinces, in which they were domiciled.

Not Confiscation but Limitation.

Referring to trading, Mr. Smuts said it was impossible to ignore vested rights. The Government's policy was not confiscation, but the limitation of licences. He foreshadowed legislation in that direction, and pointed out that the law must be carefully and vigilantly administered in order to keep the evil within normal bounds. The Government did not wish to interfere with the decision of the Indian Government to terminate emigration to Natal, though it was necessary for the Union Government to see that Natal's industries were not jeopardised. A bill would shortly be introduced dealing with the general control of immigration.

It is understood that the latter measure will provide, without distinction of race or colour, for the exclusion of any person failing to write, to the satisfaction of an immigration officer, fifty words from dictation.

MR. JUSTICE GRANTHAM'S INDISCRETION.

A Vote of Censure.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

During question time in the House Commons to-day Mr. Asquith made a statement to the effect that the Government had given full consideration to the case of Mr. Justice Grantham.

The Prime Minister said that the Government observed with satisfaction that the speech of Mr. Justice Grantham at Liverpool, delivered in defence of his conduct as Judge in the Yarmouth election petition, had been universally and empatically condemned, and hoped that this unanimous vote of censure would prevent a recurrence. Consequently, the Government did not propose to invite the Parliament to take the extreme step of advising his Majesty to remove the Judge.

The incident referred to was wired by Reuter on the 8th ultimo as follows:—

[The question of Mr. Justice Grantham was raised in the House of Commons this afternoon. Addressing the Grand Jury at Liverpool, yesterday, Mr. Justice Grantham delivered a long defence of his conduct as Judge in the Yarmouth election petition in 1906, vigorously denying political partisanship, and reproaching incidentally Mr. Swift McNeill and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman on account of their subsequent attacks on him in the House of Commons. Mr. Asquith said that the obligations of the Bench to ignore politics had been singularly violated, and the Government would consider the best means of dealing with what was happily a unique situation].

THE CORONATION.

King and Queen Visit Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

King George and Queen Mary to-day visited Westminster Abbey, where the Duke of Norfolk and the Archbishop of Canterbury explained to their Majesties the plans for the Coronation.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Delegates from New Zealand.

WELLINGTON, MARCH 1.

Sir Joseph Ward, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Findlay, the Minister of Justice, were entertained at a banquet on the eve of their departure to take part in the Imperial Conference. All the speeches were highly Imperialistic in tone and were received with the greatest enthusiasm.

ADMIRAL CURZON-HOWE'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Admiral Sir Assheton Curzon-Howe is suffering from a severe stroke.

REMBRANDT'S "THE MILL."

Lord Lansdowne's Offer.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Lord Lansdowne has offered the nation the refusal of Rembrandt's "The Mill," himself contributing £5,000.

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

The Share of the Dominions.

PETITION TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The debate on the Parliament Bill was continued to-day, before an apathetic House.

Mr. Lyttelton said that both parties should place all their cards on the table and enable the country to see, where the real disagreement arose. The Unionists, Mr. Lyttelton said, assented to the verdict of the majority at the election, small as it was. The Unionists were in favour of a change in the powers and constitution of the House of Lords, but if the Government refused to meet them in any way, they would oppose a resistance which, they believed, would be indomitable because justified.

A petition to Mr. Asquith is being extensively signed by Members of the House of Commons, of various parties, pointing out that the time has arrived to associate the Dominions, in a more permanent manner with the conduct of Imperial affairs, if possible by means of a representative council of an advisory character.

Comparison with South Africa.

LONDON, MARCH 1,

Mr. Lyttelton, having referred to the joint sessions of the two Houses, provided for in the South African Constitution.

Colonel Seely, Parliamentary Secretary to Colonial Office, said it was essential to remember that the First Chamber in South Africa, consisted of 121 members, and the second of 40. It was possible for a Bill, rejected by the Second Chamber, to become law in a year. Referring to the immediate consequences of the Parliament Bill, Col. Seely said the Opposition had ensured that every elector should know that it included Home Rule, and the electors had decided to enable the Government to do to Ireland the same as they had done to South Africa.

Unionist Members' Meeting.

LONDON, FEB 28.

According to the official account of the meeting of the Unionist members of the House of Commons to-day, there was a general discussion on the reform of the Second Chamber, showing throughout the utmost loyalty and confidence in the Party leaders.

Sir A. Acland Hood, the Chief Conservative Whip, attended and made a statement with reference to the lines of Lord Lansdowne's Bill.

The meeting cordially accepted the same, and adjourned.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

It is understood that the advanced Conservatives, at yesterday's meeting, were satisfied by the assurance that Lord Lansdowne's Bill would be bold and sweeping. The hereditary peers would be in a minority, and the others would be elected on a democratic system.

The papers say that the scheme is a more democratic version of Lord Curzon's proposals, and reduces the House of Lords to 300 members.

Lord Selborne, speaking at the 1900 Club, dwelt on the advantages of the referendum, as compared with the Government's usurpation of the people's power.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

Secession of Canadian Liberals.

OTTAWA, MARCH 1.

During the debate on the Reciprocity Agreement in the Dominion House of Commons, a sensation was caused by Mr. Sifton, an ex-Minister, announcing the secession of some Liberals on account of the agreement. They denounced it as a monumental mistake, as putting Canada's head in a noose, and as marking the abandonment of Canada's proud position as the rising hope of the Empire.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

Wales vs. France.

PARIS, FEB. 28.

In an international Rugby match to-day, Wales beat France by fifteen points to nil. It was a strenuous game, neither side having scored at half-time. Wales played a strong team.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Fulham beat Huddersfield by two goals to one, and Bradford City beat Blackburn by one goal to nil.

LATER.

The semi-final draw in the Scottish Cup is as follows:

Celtic vs. Aberdeen.

Hamilton or Motherwell vs. Dundee.

The matches are to be played on April 11th.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

New South Wales Beat South Africans.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

New South Wales beat the South Africans by forty-four runs. South Africa in the second innings scored 442, of which Nourse made 160 and Faulkner 144.

LAWN TENNIS.

SYDNEY, MARCH 1.

England has challenged Australasia for the Davis Lawn-Tennis Cup.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

Senator Monier Summoned.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, FEB. 28.

President Fallieres has summoned Senator Monier to form a Cabinet.

PARIS, MARCH 1.

M. Delcasse has accepted the portfolio of the Minister of Marine, and M. Berteaux that of Minister of War. M. Monier, the Premier, will offer the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs to M. Ribot or M. Poincarre.

It is announced that M. Pichon, the ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, has refused to remain in the Cabinet.

LATER.

M. Monier represents M. Briand's policy, accentuated somewhat in a Radical sense. The new Premier hopes to bring in the advanced groups which withdrew their support from M. Briand.

The *Matin* declares that M. Monier, when inviting M. Delcasse to join the Cabinet said that he desired to be in complete agreement with him on foreign policy.

The Cabinet is now almost completed and will meet the Chamber of Deputies on Monday.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES FOR AUSTRALIA.

The Premier and Monopolies.

MELBOURNE, MARCH 1.

Mr. Fisher, the Commonwealth Premier, has opened a campaign in support of the proposed changes in the Constitution, which will be decided at the coming referendum. In his speech, he dwelt on the need of a democratic Constitution and compared the Australian constitution with that of South Africa. The effect of the latter, he said, was to be seen in the power of the Central Parliament. It was, he declared, essential to deal with monopolies, and nationalise them where necessary.

GENERAL WORKERS UNION FOR INDIA.

Movement in England.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The *Times* announces that a movement is on foot in Great Britain to promote the organisation of industrial workers in India. A meeting of Trade Union officials will be held in London to-day to consider the question.

It is proposed to form a general workers union, acting under the guidance of the Federated Committee of Trades Unions of Great Britain. One of the first objects of the new organisation will be to agitate for a Workmen's Compensation Act and also to organise the cotton operatives in India.

AIR BATTALION ORGANISED

Duties Defined.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

An Army Order provides for the organisation of an Air Battalion of 190 men of all ranks, taking effect on April 1st.

The Order defines the duties, which include the training of men, handling of kites, balloons and aeroplanes. The personnel at headquarters, in addition to the usual administrative duties, will be available to form a nucleus from which the battalion can obtain additional officers and men as they are required. The officers will be selected from applicants in the regular service on the active list. They must be recommended by their Commanding Officer.

DISORDERS IN PERSIA.

Further Remonstrance by Britain.

TEHERAN, MARCH 1.

In consequence of the fresh robberies on the Bushire-Ispahan Road, the British Minister has drawn the attention of the Persian Foreign Minister to the situation.

KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH. 1.

The Hon. Mr. H. T. Bobson presiding at the annual meeting of Karachi Chamber of Commerce yesterday referred to the past year as a year of record in respect of trade returns. The export trade has increased by Rs. 340,00,000 and import trade by Rs. 153,00,000 and the total trade of the port has increased practically by five crores on last year, and is four crores or over ten per cent. higher than the previous record, namely that of 1907. As regards currency matters, he was glad to see there has been a large influx of gold into this country that must make for steady exchange and he thought members of the Chamber of Commerce would be specially glad to see a movement on the part of the Government to still further strengthen the gold standard reserve and to hold at any rate a portion of this reserve in gold in India and not in securities in London.

A BORDER RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 1.

A Peshawar correspondent states that a gang of Mahomedans from Pandiali recently tried to raid a village of the Matta Moghul Khel, which is on the border in the Michri direction. They were beaten off by the villagers, but the nephew of Malik Mahbub Khan was wounded in repelling the attack.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR FINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate today, Babu Upendra Nath Mukherjee, proprietor of the *Basumati*, a vernacular weekly paper, and Babu Radhica Nath Mukherjee, printer, were fined three hundred and fifty rupees or two months' imprisonment and one hundred and fifty rupees or six weeks' imprisonment respectively for publishing an improper advertisement.

Time was given until the 17th instant for the production of the fine.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE VICEROY AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The passage in which Mr. Montagu, in his budget speech in Parliament, described the Viceroy as the Agent of the Secretary of State, had been the subject of a heated argument, and the controversy has been revived by Lord Morley's article in the "Nineteenth Century," in which he has reviewed, in a masterly manner, Mr. Valentine Chirol's book on Indian Unrest. His Lordship devotes a considerable portion of the contribution to a searching examination of the relations of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. When Mr. Montagu's definition of the Viceroy was subjected to severe criticism by the Anglo-Indian press, I had thought that the unhappy word, "agent," had been probably used by him without any deliberate purpose or ulterior meaning, and that the critics had been making too much of what appeared to be a casual utterance. I find, from what has happened since then, that I was mistaken. One could gather from the remarks contained in one of the speeches of Lord Minto, on the eve of his departure from India, that all was not well between him and the Secretary of State. His Lordship being now unmuzzled, has made his meaning more clear in his Guildhall speech last week. "India cannot be safely governed from home," he said. "Any attempt to do so, when coalition between political parties in India and England was not difficult, and when influences could be brought to bear on the Indian Government, to which it should never be exposed, would only end in disaster." He added that the Viceroy and his Council alone can be trusted to administer with safety the country which they rule. Lord Morley is too high-minded a statesman to be influenced by a divergence of opinion on this question in his estimate of the ex-Viceroy. At the luncheon given to him, Lord Morley paid him a warm tribute, observing that he had carried home with him the esteem and regard of the princes and peoples of India. His reference to Lord Minto's remarks on interference from home was light and graceful. "Though thousands of miles had divided them," said Lord Morley, "still he had tried to be his comrade in common risks, and dangers." If the question had concerned only the two protagonists in the affair, it might have been allowed to be buried on their retirement. But the principle involved is of vital importance and is permanent in its nature, and therefore Lord Morley has felt it incumbent on him to expound it at length in his article in the "Nineteenth Century." The position he takes up is emphatic and unmistakable, when he says: "The Cabinet, through the Secretary of State, have an inexpugnable right subject to law, to dictate policy, to initiate instructions, to reject proposals, to have the last word in every question that arises, and the first word in every question that, in their view, ought to arise." In support of his contention, he cites the Proclamation of 1858, and the Royal warrant appointing Lord Elgin as Viceroy of India, under which he was to administer the country, "subject to such instructions and directions as he shall, as Governor-General of India in Council, from time to time receive under the hand of one of the principal Secretaries of State." Both these royal instruments clearly set forth that the supreme power and authority shall rest with the Secretary of State, and Lord Morley says that the principle, so definitely announced, has been uniformly maintained. No one will dispute the supremacy and predominence of the Secretary of State. He is constitutionally within his rights to have first word, as well as the last, as claimed by Lord Morley. But the difference does not arise on the general question of technical right, but on the exercise of that right in particular instances. The abstract principle is conceded, but its application has been the subject of dispute.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST LORD MORLEY.

Lord Morley is accused by his critics of interference in administrative details. He is described as the Great Mogul at Whitehall, who had set a naught his own Council, and had reduced Lord Minto almost to a cipher, whenever it pleased him to impose his imperious will on his "agent." The "Quarterly Review" lends its authority to this story, and declares that Lord Minto was himself the author of his own humiliation. Lord Minto, we are told, cared as little for his Executive Council as Lord Morley for the India Council, and had put himself in a sort of direct personal communication with the Minister at home. The two-men government, which he thus sets up, inevitably becomes one-man government, the government of him who has the last word. As between Lord Morley and Lord Minto, unsuspicious, unambitious, unassertive, the result was never doubtful...Too late in the day the Viceroy realised the position into which his easiness had led him; and all accounts from India are at fault, if, during the last months, the relations between the two confederates were not strained almost to breaking point." The obvious moral to be drawn from this statement, assuming that it is correct in its facts, is that the late Viceroy was thoughtless and impolitic in having discarded his Council, that he was almost betrayed into his isolated position by the astute and masterful minister at Whitehall, that having recklessly cut himself of from his faithful Councillors who might have been his prop and bulwark in the hour of trouble, he exposed himself to defeat and humiliation in a most unequal struggle. It is not explained by the reviewer why Lord Minto did not summon his colleagues to his aid, when he found that his "confederate" was seriously threatening his position. The reviewer is severely impartial in his distribution of blame. He is rigorously unjust to both—to the dictator as well as his dupe, as he chooses to regard them. He makes the astounding statement that for a certain period of their administration, "the political classes, however much they disliked Lord Curzon, detested the rule of Lord Morley and Lord Minto fifty times more heartily." To us here this is quite a revelation! As for the complaints about the interference of the Secretary of State, we have not the means of judging how far it was justified, and whether it was exercised within the statutory limits of his powers. It would appear from Lord Morley's article that too much was sought to be made of the latitude which should be allowed to the man on the spot, and he warmly repudiates the idea that "the Home Government should be the puppet of the infallible man on the spot." This, again, is a question of degree which admits of no hard and fast rule, and therefore it is not possible to arrive at a decisive judgment in the absence of specific instances, on the matter of dispute.

INDIAN UNREST AND INDIAN LOYALTY.

The "Quarterly Review" says the utterances of Lord Morley on Indian affairs were too gloomy and pessimistic. It is curious that the same objection is made by Lord Morley to Mr. Chirol's book, that "his colouring, as a whole, is too sombre," adding that "undoubtedly the cheerful heart is a regal help to the responsible ruler." I have read Mr. Chirol's book with deep interest, from end to end. It is the first attempt made by a competent and qualified judge to subject the Indian situation to comprehensive treatment from almost every point of view. If his colouring is sombre, it is because the subject, in its very nature, is gloomy. But he is far from regarding the situation as hopeless. In his opinion, wise statesmanship and a firm handling of the difficulties which have arisen, will effect a decided improvement. He does not venture on a definite pronouncement; but he inclines to the opinion that the present unrest is a passing phase, that an improvement in the system of education, justice and equality of treatement in the administration and the maintenance of strict fairness, which has not always been observed, in the fiscal relations between England and India, are likely to conciliate hostile feeling and to preserve the loyalty and allegiance of the masses. The character of Indian loyalty must be different from that of the Englishman or of their kinsmen beyond the seas to the throne, and the reasons given by Mr. Chirol are sound. "There can never be between Englishmen and Indians the same community of historical traditions, of racial affinity, of social institutions, of customs and beliefs, that exists between people of our own stock throughout the British Empire." I think, therefore, that the surest basis of the loyalty of a people subject to an alien rule is a conviction on their part that it is to their best advantage to maintain that rule. Sir Alfred Lyall, who contributes a thoughtful introduction to the book, says that one of the causes of Indian unrest may be traced to "the latest dislike of a foreign rule, with which a whole people is never entirely content." Mischief-makers, conscious of this fact, attempt to work upon the feeling of ignorant and perverted minds by placing a string of economic fallacies in the fore-front of their indictment of the British rule. It is, again, because of the absence of the sentiment, which racial affinity and kinship alone can produce, that self-government on colonial lines is not possible in India; and this is one of the main objections which can be urged against the demand.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

Mr. Chirol is mistaken in a few instances in his statement of facts, as well as in his conclusions. But, as a whole, he has made a striking and very informing contribution to a most important question. He has handled it with remarkable grasp and insight, and has succeeded fairly well in his attempt at an impartial review of the situation. He supports the prevalent complaint that the evil effects of western education are mainly due to the absence of moral and religious training. He does not go the length of saying with Sir Alfred Lyall that the measures taken by the British Government to promote western education from "a story of grave political miscalculation, containing a lesson that has its significance for other nations which have undertaken a similar enterprise." Sir Alfred does not, however, venture to condemn it altogether; still less does Mr. Chirol. Lord Morley observes in the magazine article that "it is a mistake to regard it as all failure and with this verdict, which is anything but enthusiastic, the severest critics will, I think, agree.

DION.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

Further Awards.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH. 1.

The following further awards at the Exhibition are announced:—Messrs. Guzzi and Co., gold medal for Venetian Exhibit; Sir John Hewett, silver medal for the skin of a golden cat; Imperial Agricultural College, Pusa, gold medal for a collection of Indian insects; Murray Bros., gold medal for jungle scene in the Forestry Court; Bureau of Scientific Taxidermy, Patiala, gold medal for taxidermy; Major Arbuthnot, gold medal for finest panther skin; Hardy Bros., gold medal for fishing rods and tackle; Theobald Bros., gold medal for taxidermy; Crown Prince of Bhopal, gold medal for Indian Antelope, fully set up; Van Ingen and Van Ingen, gold medal for taxidermy; Mr. Faunthorpe, I.C.S., silver medal for tiger skin; Maharaja of Rewah, gold medal for group of tigers, fully set up; Mr. J. W. Oliver, gold medal for photos of Forest subjects; All Saints Community Mazagon, Bombay, gold medal for articles, made from forest seeds; Indian Museum, Calcutta, gold medal for exhibits, illustrating Indian animals personally noxious to man, and fishes of Northern India; Ahmuty and Co., gold medals for cordage and wood working machinery; Oxford School of Forestry, gold medal for sylvicultural diagrams; Maharaja of Cooch Behar, silver medal for buffaloe head.

The exhibition ended to-day. The attendance would have been large, had it not been for the bad weather. It began to rain and thunder in the afternoon, and kept many people away. The Band played "Auld Lang Syne" at the conclusion.

A farewell ball takes place to-night at the Ladies' Annexe of the Welcome Club, at which a number of visitors and exhibitors were expected.

In the afternoon the police force which had been on duty at the exhibition paraded and was congratulated by Mr. Justice Richards, Chairman of Committee, for their admirable and arduous work. The Inspector-General of Police thanked Mr. Justice Richards for his kind words.

The bad weather continues and exhibitors are much concerned, as the despatching of their exhibits will have to be done in the rain. During a bioscope performance, the tent came down owing to the strong winds. The audience managed to escape unhurt and were returned their money.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 1.

The trial of Dalrymple Clarke was resumed to-day before Mr. Justice Robinson and a Jury when a whole day was taken up with the examination of Mr. Stewart, Manager of Messrs. Steel Bros. The witness said he went with Mr. Petley of his firm to Katha in April 1904 to purchase elephants from the Keddah Dept. He bought six trained and thirty untrained animals for Rs. 7,000. Accused gave a receipt for them. It was not true he agreed to purchase any of the six animals "Susan," "Fanny," "Jack," "Cattack," "Rajah," and "George" for exchange. It was not true that the arrangement with Messrs. Steels was to buy nine elephants and that Clarke paid Rs. 2,000 for "Earl" and "Kumar" and that witness bought "Wahinda" for Rs. 3,500 and "Myabu" for Rs. 4,500. It was not true that Messrs. Steel sold "Autright" on 30th April 1904, and also "Hugh," "Earl," and "Kumar" and that they were only promised "Wahinda" "Mahomedpore" and "Myabu."

SEPOYS CHARGED WITH DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 1.

The appeal of Gulam Khan, Sultan Khan and other sepoys, of the 120th Pioneers, stationed at Meerut, who had been convicted of committing dacoity with murder in a village, is being heard in the High Court. It appears that the dacoits on the night of the 12th of July last, surrounded the house of one Hargyan, who raised an alarm. The dacoits then fired and wounded several people, one of whom died. The dacoits then looted a considerable amount of property and decamped. The villagers said they wore khaki and spoke like Punjabis. In the investigation, a ramrod was found near the spot; it was discovered that the wound inflicted was caused by a Martini Henri rifle, and Martini Henri cartridges were found near the spot. It appears that a similar dacoity had been committed on the Saturday previous, and Martini cartridges had been used. Certain sepoys were identified by the villagers.

The case is proceeding.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

It is notified that the office of the Coronation Durbar Committee will close at Calcutta on the 2nd instant and reopen at Delhi on the 4th. All communications for Mr. Gabriel, the Secretary of the Committee, should be addressed to him at Delhi.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge paid an informal visit to the Howrah General Hospital this morning.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge attended a performance of the "Scarlet Serenaders" at the Empire Theatre to-night.

PROSPERITY BUDGET.

THREE & A HALF MILLION SURPLUS.

NEW ENGLISH AND INDIAN LOANS.

TOBACCO TAX REDUCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

A meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council was held this morning at Government House, His Excellency the Viceroy presiding. There was a fair attendance, and among the absentee members were Rao Bahadur Mudholkar, Sir V. D. Thakersey, Mr. Jinnah, Raja of Pertabgarh, the Raja of Karupam and Mr. Slacke. Colonel Sir Henry McMahon and Major-General Grover were sworn in as members.

The Hon'ble Mr. Butler laid on the table a statement giving information as to the provision of a filtered water supply and efficient drainage works in certain towns.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, the Finance Member then introduced the financial statement for 1911-1912. He said:—

I rise to present to the Council the Financial Statement for 1911-12. It has been prepared in the same form, and the procedure and facilities for discussing it will be in all essentials the same as they were a year ago. There is to be no debate today; but the detailed examination of the figures and the discussion of any resolutions that may be moved regarding them will begin on Tuesday, the 7th March, and to this stage of the work will be devoted such part of next week as may be necessary for its completion. I shall then withdraw the Financial Statement for whatever amendments out later information may suggest or the discussions in Council may necessitate. About a fortnight later—the 24th being the date which I understand Your Lordship intends to fix—I shall present the Budget in its final form, with all these amendments incorporated in it, and the usual winding up debate will open on the following Monday.

The statement which I present to-day is a much more cheerful statement than that which I had to lay before the Council a year ago. We were then on the threshold of what we hoped would be, in its trade and its agriculture, a year of normal prosperity, but two factors of a wholly exceptional character threatened to disturb the equilibrium on which we should otherwise have counted. On the one hand, the export of our opium to China was to be materially reduced; and even if prices were to rise—as experts assured us they would—, the result would only be a transient benefit which prudence forbade us to use for our ordinary and recurring needs. On the other hand, we had to provide an adequate financial equipment for the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, where the administration, starved at many points in the past, had recently been carried on with the help of doles from our surpluses or overdrafts on our general balances. The net result was that I found myself unable to equate the revenue and expenditure in our estimates for the current year without the help of extra taxation; and legislation was accordingly proposed, and accepted by this Council, for increasing certain stamp duties and for raising the customs tariff on silver, petroleum, tobacco, wine, beer and sprits. Standing as we now do in the last month of the year, we can see that the position has become more favourable than I then anticipated. The revenue has been in many respects better than the average, and our expenditure has been kept well in hand; so that the year closes far more favourably than I had anticipated. I must, however, warn the Council that we cannot now dispense with the additional strength which these new taxes have brought to our resources. In view of all that lies before us, the time, in my judgment, is not distant when the Government of India will require the substantial support from the broader basis of taxation which our new duties have provided. It is not our intention therefore to alter the Customs tariff again as a budget measure for the coming year, except by a small correction in our scale of tobacco duties which I shall have to propose in the hope of improving the yield of revenue from that particular source.

REVISED ESTIMATE OF 1910-1911.

With these preliminary remarks, I proceed to compare the budget provisions for the current year with the actual figures which we now expect will be realized. My estimate for the year was framed, as I explained at the time, on the belief that, if the monsoon rains were adequate, the land revenue would be punctually collected, our customs receipts would rise, our railways would do well, although renewals and repairs might still be heavy, and most of our other heads of revenue would show an improvement. The result has not disappointed us. The rains, and the great agricultural operations which so vitally depend upon them, have been on the whole most satisfactory. The timely and well-distributed winter rainfall had brought fine crops to harvest in the spring of 1910. When the hot weather came on, conditions were normal, and the Bombay monsoon started on due date and spread with much vigour, so that the area affected by it was never in danger. Some anxiety, however, was caused by the behaviour of the Bay of Bengal current, which advanced into India much before its usual time and then displayed considerable weakness. In the result, the rain in July, was about 16 per cent. short of what it should have been and the falls were extremely unequal. The deficiency was serious in the United Provinces, which obtained less than two-thirds of their proper supply in Rajputana, the western portion of the Central Provinces, Malabar and Lower Burma. In other parts of India, particularly Madras the average was exceeded and at places the falls were abnormally heavy. Matters for a time were critical. From the United Provinces in the middle of July, came reports that the crops were withering, sowings retarded, rain urgently needed and anxiety prevailing over large areas. If bountiful rain had not fallen within the next few weeks I should have had a very different story to tell the Council to-day. In August, however, normal conditions again asserted themselves, and for the rest of the monsoon period the rain was ample and well disturbed. The record of the recent winter showers has been generally satisfactory.

In the narrative of our harvests we find these favourable conditions reflected. The spring crops which were coming to market at the beginning of the financial year were excellent, wheat yielding an outturn of 15 per cent. above the average and oilseeds doing fully as well. Into the controversy about the jute crop I am not sufficiently daring to enter but in most of the jute districts, conditions were reasonable, and the departmental estimate was 90 per cent. of a normal outturn. Cotton was grown on a very large area; and although it suffered from the later rains the yield was not far short of what had been obtained in the previous year. Rice in Bengal was affected by floods, but the Burma crop has been excellent, and it is estimated that 45-million cwts. of cleaned rice will be available for export. With the crops now in the ground, so far as our information goes, all is well; the area under wheat and seeds being unusually high and their condition generally good. All this has meant a year of reasonable comfort for the agricultural population; and though plague unhappily has not yet left us, public health has been good, and the spirit of the people has not been shaken by scarcity or other widespread calamity.

Turn now to our external trade, in the success of which our harvests play so large a part. During the first nine months of the year, i.e., up to the end of last December, the total value of our imports and exports on private account was 272 crores, a higher figure than they had ever reached in the same period of any previous year. I do not wish to make this prove too much, as the figures are for values, not volumes, and are thus affected by the high prices which prevailed, for example, for cotton and opium. There was also some stagnation in two of our important industries; but on the whole the figures show a decided revival in our general commerce. The large imports of gold and the heavy Council drawings at a strong exchange tell the same tale.

Such being the conditions of the year which is approaching a close, their effect would naturally be an improvement upon the cautious estimate of revenue and expenditure which was presented to the Council in the Budget of last March. The measure of this improvement is that our Imperial surplus now seems likely to rise to £3,489,300. The increase, however, must be discriminated into that which is stable of normal, and that which is abnormal or transient. Our revenue has been increased roundly by £2,940,000 on account of the remarkably high prices for which our Bengal opium has sold; and of this amount two-thirds (or nearly 2 millions) have passed into our surplus under an arrangement which I shall subsequently explain. The true improvement in our surplus is thus about £1,150,000, due to better receipts under the great majority of our ordinary heads of revenue, and a small saving on our budget of expenditure.

OPIUM REVENUE.

It would be impossible to make the financial position clear without an account of our opium revenue in the current year and of the events by which it has been influenced. The general situation, at the beginning of 1910, was comparatively simple. We were then entering upon the third year and the end of the first state of our agreement with China for the reduction of our opium exports. Under that agreement, our Bengal sales and Malwa exports combined were to be kept down to 51,700 chests during the the calendar year 1910. Further reductions at the rate of 5,100 chests a year were to be contingent on China giving evidence of having concurrently diminished her own production of opium and the question of raising the consolidated duty upon the import of opium into China remained in suspense pending the receipt of certain assurances for which we had asked the Chinese Government. The prospect of a falling supply had begun to agitate the market towards the end of 1909, and prices rose rapidly to a very high level in last April. But a sharp reaction followed. We had known for some time that the Chinese authorities were attached to the idea of a heavy license duty, as one of the measures for the control and check of consumption. In May last, the idea came to fruition; and with effect from the 7th June 1910, the Viceroy of Canton imposed a tax of 30 cents per tael on all boiled opium (equivalent to about Rs. 400 a chest on our export opium), with a supplementary provision that raw opium bought from importers should be boiled within a fixed time—which was originally put at three days—after its purchase. Several of the more objectionable features of the scheme were modified as the result of diplomatic action, but the tax remains and has recently been raised to about Rs. 640 a chest, and the Chinese Government has not yet been induced to admit that it contravenes the spirit of the Chefoo Convention. It would be inexpedient for me at present to say more on this delicate subject. Technicalities apart, the main principle to which His Majesty's Government have adhered throughout the discussions on the Canton tax is that the regulations of the provincial authorities in China must not substantially and obviously abrogated the existing rights of British traders, or discriminate between native and foreign opium to the prejudice of the latter.

I referred a moment ago to be obligation which lies upon China to reduce her own cultivation of the poppy "pari passu" with our reduction of our exports. To produce statistical evidence of her diminished production, was admitted by the Chinese delegates at the Shanghai Commission to be impossible. It was, therefore, decided that local enquiries should be undertaken, as a basis for a comparative record of the growth of the poppy in the different provinces. For this purpose, Sir Alexander Hosie, the experienced commercial attache to the British Legation, was appointed to tour through China and estimate the progress which she has made in her reforms. The area to be covered is enormous; and pending the completion of the enquiry we have agreed to carry on the reduction in our exports to the end of 1911; so that in the present calendar year we intend to sell 31,440 chests of Bengal opium and to permit the export of 15,160 chest of Malwa. What will happen after 1911, depends on the agreement which is now being negotiated at Pekin. Regarding the pending negotiations I am obviously not in a position to make any announcement. I can only ask the Council to believe two things. One is that we have great sympathy with the desire of those genuine patriots in China, who are striving to free their country from the evils of excess in opium and that we are prepared to make real sacrifices to help them. The other is that vigilance must go hand in hand with our sympathy. We cannot consent that India should suffer losses which will bring no corresponding benefit to the cause of China's reforms; and we shall safeguard the legitimate interests of our trade so long as the trade remains.

There is one point at which we have it some measure anticipated

THE RESULT OF THE PEKIN NEGOTIATIONS

and I am glad to have this opportunity of explaining it in detail. When our first agreement was made with China in 1908, it was based on the fact that the consignments of our opium to China before that year had averaged 51,000 chests, while 16,000 chests had been our average supply to Singapore and other markets outside China. Two courses were open to the Chinese Government in getting these figures reduced. They could either, with the consent of all the Treaty Powers, restrict their imports, or they could arrange with us, at once and without any other intervention, that we should restrict our exports. China deliberately accepted the latter course, and we have scrupulously adhered to a reduction of 5,100 chests every year, being one-tenth of the average of our China shipments in previous years. China, however has found that her imports have not been falling in the same ratio, mainly because the high prices which her people are now prepared to pay for our opium, are attracting supplies which would otherwise have been consumed in Singapore and elsewhere. His Majesty's Government were accordingly approached by China, with a request that we should help her to make the reduction in her imports as effective as the reduction in our exports; in other words that we should co-operate in preventing any part of the 16,000 chests which used to go to Singapore and elsewhere from finding its way into China. It is obvious, of course, that nothing would conclusively effect this purpose except a definite restriction at the ports in China which are open to foreign trade; and this, in turn, would require not only an agreement with Great Britain, as representing India, but the concurrence of the other Treaty Powers. To secure their consent will take time, and due notice will also have to be given to the trade before a change of such importance can be enforced. In the meanwhile, however, we have begun to sell and export under special certificates the precise number of chests which, if the proposal is confirmed, will be the purely China supply. I wish it to be very clearly understood that this "earmarking"—as it is called—has been decided upon as a spontaneous proof of our good-will towards China and our desire to help her. We were under no obligation whatsoever to undertake it in the absence of the renewed agreement which is now being negotiated, and, if a satisfactory agreement is not concluded, were under no obligation whatsoever to continue it.

It now remains to show how the events of the year have re-acted upon our opium revenue. In February and March of 1910, in response to the excitement in the China markets, our Benga-

opium sold for prices which I described at the time as unprecedented for half a century. But even these faded into comparative insignificance before the price of Rs. 3,827 a chest which was reached in April last. The Chinese connoisseurs were supposed to be ready to pay fanciful prices for a drug which was every year becoming a less attainable luxury. In May, came the news of the license tax at Canton, a large quantity of the Indian opium goes into the Kwang provinces, and the price at our July sale dropped to the neighbourhood of Rs. 2,000 a chest. As the position cleared and the harsher features of the Canton monopoly were withdrawn, the market slowly improved again, and the sales of last month (all being 'earmarked' opium) fetched Rs. 3,439 a chest. The net result of these striking fluctuations is that we now estimate for an average rate of Rs. 2,925 on the year as a whole. Compared with the budget figure of Rs. 1,750 a chest, this gives us a very large surplus revenue; and I have next to tell the Council how we propose to employ the windfall. Revenue which is so wholly exceptional in character and amount is clearly not revenue which may properly be put into our general resources to meet our permanent and recurring expenditure. Our first care, therefore, when prices began to move, was to prepare an estimate of what would be our normal receipts, year by year, on the basis of normal prices and on the assumption that the cumulative restriction on our exports to China will continue. On these data we have carefully worked out a scale of diminishing revenue; and we have decided, with the full approval of the Secretary of State, that the whole amount by which in any year, the actual receipts may exceed our hypothetical or standard figure will be kept apart from our ordinary revenues. It will not be founded but it will be employed in each year on services for which the ordinary revenue of the year would not usually be available. We believe that this is the only prudent course to pursue, and we are confident that it will have the approval of the Council, as it was foreshadowed more than once in the course of the Budget debates last year.

Under the scheme which I have now outlined, our standard figure for the current year is 7 crores of rupees. Our estimated receipts being 11·4164 crores, we have thus to dispose of 4·4164 crores or £2,944,300 in some special manner. What we mean to do is to remit two-thirds of the excess to England for discharge of temporary debt. There is clearly no purpose to which a sudden influx of non-recurring revenue can more appropriately be devoted than to reducing our capital liabilities, easing our interest charges, and strengthening our national credit. I need hardly remind the Council that as a consequence of our serious losses of revenue in 1908-09, we were unhappily obliged to increase our floating debt; and it is extremely desirable to take the earliest opportunity of redeeming, either directly or indirectly, the temporary obligations which we then incurred. The remaining one-third of windfall will be distributed in the form of grants for the initial or capital expenditure on large schemes of educational and sanitary progress. In pursuance of this policy we propose to make the following grants to the different provinces :—

Provice.	For Capital Expenditure on Education.	Sanitation.
	£	£
Central Provinces	—	26,700 13,300
Burma	...	53 300 46,700
Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	...	74 500 60,000
Bengal	...	163,300 66,700
United Provinces	...	106,100 70,000
Punjab	...	60,000 26,700
Madras	...	43,800 28 300
Bombay	...	73,500 33,300
Total	—	601,200 380,000

Those Local Governments which have provincial settlements will carry the money in their balances until its expenditure is required on schemes sanctioned by proper authority. I will leave it to my Honourable Colleague in charge of the Education Department to explain the principles upon which these allotments have been made.

ORDINARY REVENUE.

The ground has now been cleared of the opium receipts and of the effect which they have had in inflating our surplus. For all other heads of ievenue, our budget estimate was £70,803,800. We now hope to realize £72,297,300; and to this improvement three groups of revenue-producing services have contributed. The first group consists of those heads of revenue which respond directly to good harvests and agricultural prosperity :—Land Revenue and irrigation, with a betterness of £26,500 over the budget; Excise, where the yield has risen by £133,400; and Stamps, where it is better by £71,500. Second comes the group of services which are connected more immediately with trade and whose earnings rise with the revival of commercial activity. Chief among these is Railways, which I believe will be better than the budget by £1,176,100 net; then follow Customs, £478,700 better; Posts and Telegraphs £80,200 better, and Forests £58,600 better. The third group comprises what I may call the financial services, which move in sympathy with the other groups. I refer to Interest, £303,600 higher than our original estimate; Exchange, £62,600; and Mint, £46,400 in the same direction.

Such has been the general trend of the year's revenue as a whole. But in this Council it is the Imperial surplus with which we are chiefly concerned; and I propose now, dropping all minor corrections in our estimates, to describe the chief outstanding features in that surplus. Broadly speaking, the great improvement which it shows has been the resultant of four large variations in our figures :—Railways, Customs and Interest have turned out very much better than the Budget; Salt considerably worse. It is on these four heads alone that I shall dwell for a moment.

Our Railways have again assumed their pride of place as the dominant factor in our ordinary finances. I had budgeted, with no small hesitation, for gross receipts of 29 3-4 millions from State railways,—a higher figure than we had ever realized before and nearly a million in excess of the very large earnings of the previous year. Business, however, has steadily improved upon our forecast. The movement of cotton and oilseeds has been especially active; and a notable feature of the year is the great increase in coaching traffic, attributed in part to the marriage and pilgrimages of an auspicious and prosperous year. Along with all this, there has been a gratifying fall in working expenses, indicative, I hope, of the closer control now exercised by the Railway Boards over that campaign of special renewals and repairs which helped to embarrass our finances two years ago. The year will close with gross receipts not far short of £800,000 in excess of what I anticipated, while the saving in working expenses has exceeded £400,000.

As a reflex of our external commerce, the Customs receipts have been equally satisfactory. I had estimated them at roughly 6 millions, including very nearly 1 million as the result of our new taxation. They will actually be at least 6 1-2 millions; the rise occurring chiefly under sugar, piece-goods, metals and manufactured articles generally. The new taxes have given us fully the million which we counted upon. Our estimate was approximately correct for beer, wines, spirits and petroleum; but we had not made sufficient allowance for the effect of the new tobacco duties upon the import of the cheapest cigarettes. Any shortage on this account, however, has been more than covered by the increase in receipts from silver. We had put the probable income from the four anna silver duty at a crore of rupees; this was essentially a cautious estimate, because other considerations were involved than the rise in duty, about which in itself we were never nervous. But all has gone well, and our realized revenue will probably be about 1 2-3 crores. It is to me a genuine pleasure that a tax about which some of my Hon'ble friends expressed the gloomiest apprehensions that last year has worked so smoothly, has caused no hardship to anyone, and has established itself as a powerful yet inoffensive auxiliary to our general resources. It has not depressed the price of silver, or turned the China exchanges against us, or had—so far as I am aware—any of the other ill-effects which were feared. There have been some remarkable ups and downs in the silver market during the year; but no one who knows the facts—and I have reason to believe that the facts are tolerably well known in Bombay—will attribute them in any way to our taxation.

The third big lump increase in our revenue is an improvement of more than a quarter of a million under Interest. For this we are mainly indebted to the skilful handling by the Secretary of State in Council of the ample cash balances which we have been able to hold during the year in London, pending their employment on capital outlay and the redemption of temporary debt.

OUR SALT REVENUE.

provides the last of the four large departures from our estimates, inasmuch as it is shown at £232,100 below the budget figure. This is in part, however, a postponement of revenue and not a real loss. The increase in the consumption of salt, it is true has been curiously slow since our last remission of duty, and has disappointed those who maintained that the use of salt by the people would be greatly stimulated by low duties. In the current year there has even been a slight drop, though not enough in ordinary course to have seriously affected our revenue. The reason why the latter has declined so appreciably is that the trade in Bengal has, at last, discovered the capabilities of its new privilege of clearing salt on credit. Under this system, we shall probably have duty outstanding on over 2 millions of maunds at the end of the year in Bengal alone, and our current revenue is to that extent reduced by a carry-forward to next year.

The combined effect of these four large changes in our figures has been an improvement of £1,726,300 in the revenue. A number of other heads of revenue have given me smaller contributions which would have brought the total for the year to nearly two millions better than we had anticipated. Part of this, however, has been absorbed by a large reduction in our Imperial share of the Land Revenue (including the portion of it which is credited under Irrigation). It is by waiving our rightful proportion of the income from this source that we make the provincial exchequers participants in our good fortune; and on the present occasion we are in the happy position or being able to provide funds for a number of important projects which, a year ago, I saw very little chance of being able to help. The chief grants which we propose to allot out of the surplus in our normal revenues are the following :—

£166,700 to Burma, to enable that province to make its promised contribution of 25 lakhs to the Rangoon harbour without impoverishing the allotments for much needed improvements in its other public works.

£183,600 to Eastern Bengal and Assam for the initial expenditure on two large schemes for the re-organization of its subordinate police generally, and for the establishment of an efficient river police in particular.

£66,700 to the Punjab as a contribution to the Medical College and Hospital at Lahore, which are intended to be the provincial memorial to His late Majesty King Edward VII.

£123,300 to Madras under an old-standing promise that we should assist in the initial expenditure (now estimated at roughly £250,000) on the Meyor scheme for the re-arrangement of a number of unwieldy districts and subdivisions in that province.

£333,300 to Bombay, as a subsidy towards the great work in Bombay City upon which its Improvement Trust is now engaged.

A full list of our proposed new grants is given in the explanatory memorandum attached to the estimates; but I have indicated the more important and I am confident that the distribution will have the Council's approval. We have endeavoured to select projects of the clearest public utility which would have claims upon us for assistance sooner or later,—claims which we should gain nothing by postponing, as they might only fall upon us when we were less able to do them justice. These grants are all non recurring, and it will, of course be understood that they are quite independent of the allotments which we have made from our opium receipts.

EXPENDITURE.

On this side of the account I have fortunately an uneventful tale to tell. Our Budget estimate of expenditure was £75,700,600; we now expect the actual outlay to be £75,227,600 or £473,000 less. About three fourths of the saving occurs in provincial expenditure, and is a welcome sign of the co-operation which we have been receiving from local Governments in our task of checking the growth of expenditure. The saving on the Imperial budget grants is £123,100.

Under Military services a considerable reduction (£223,500) has been effected partly in India and partly in England; and the main reasons underlying it are the fall in the prices of food and forage, smaller purchases of ordnance and other stores, and the economical management of our operations for the suppression of the arms traffic in the Persian Gulf. In the Railway revenue account there has been a saving of £217,600 mainly under interest charges; the result, on one side, of smaller capital expenditure than we had provided for and, on the other, of smaller borrowings by two of the leading Companies. Telegraphs show a lapse of £51,500. The budget grant for Stationery and Printing—a subject which attracted special attention in Council last year—has not been spent by £35,7000; and the efforts which have been made to eliminate avoidable outlay under this head seem now to be bearing tangible fruit.

With two exceptions—and one of these is largely nominal—there have been no excesses of any importance over our budget figures. The only service for which our provision really ran short was the payment to our opium cultivators. Owing to the propitious character of the seasons, the last poppy crop yielded opium of an unusually fine consistence, and the price that had to be paid for it was consequently higher than the normal rate on which we had based our estimate. Under Opium expenditure therefore an addional grant of £153,200 has been necessary. The only other substantial excess occurs under Political, and is chiefly due to our having charged off and transfered from ordinary balances to separate account the whole of the arrears of the subsidy due to His Majesty the Amir with a view to preventing in future the disturbance of estimates and accounts which at present follows from the wide and wholly unforeseen fluctuations in his actual drawings.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1911-1912.

My Lord, I now turn over the leaf of another year. In laying ont our financial plan of campaign for the coming twelve months my first thought has naturally been, how far may we safely count upon a continuance of existing conditions. Is it reasonable to assume that the rains will again be timely, and the harvests fruitful; that industry and trade will extend their borders; that our international commerce will continue to develop; that the money market will be steady; and that famine, plague and war will pass by our doors? Or have we reason to fear the reverse and to temper our estimates accordingly? I confess that, in Indian budgeting the only reasonable rule of conduct that I can see is to assume that a period of prosperity, once it is established, will continue until we have some clear warning of impending change. So far as we can scan the horizon, there is no danger signal in sight at present; and I am accordingly placing estimates before the Council which are based on the hypothesis of normal harvests, a good export season, and steady progress in our trade and industries. The resultant figures, in their simplest form, are as follows :—

Revenue		£77,927,600
Expenditure (after Provincial adjustments)		£77,183,800
Surplus	Ordinary	£563,400
	Special from Opium	£180,400

The "Ordinary" surplus is somewhat smaller than it is our tradition to aim at; but a part of the spare revenue which would otherwise have been at our disposal has been set aside for the reception of Their Majesties in India and for the cost of the Durbar which the King-Emperor intends to hold at Delhi.

REVENUE.

If we take our revenue figures as a whole, omitting Opium for the moment, it will be seen that we anticipate a moderate all-round advance in the classes of receipts which are directly affected by the agricultural conditions of the country. Land revenue, Salt, Excise and Irrigation all display a slight improvement over the year before; Stamps alone showing a fall, which is wholly due to the abnormal revenue that accrued this year in certain provinces from the operation of section 31 of our new Limitation Act. Our commercial departments—Railways, Posts and Telegraphs—reflect the same movement in moderation; a part of their increase being also due to the additional business which they expect from the Royal visit. I need not, however, trouble the Council with any details except in so far as they influence the Imperial section of the account. In describing the Imperial figures, both for revenue and for expenditure, I find considerable difficulty in separating the normal movements of the figures from the complicated provincial adjustments which I shall allude to shortly; and rather than weary the Council with minute reservations, I must for once sacrifice in a few of the following passages the statistical precision which has always been the pride of these annual Statements.

Our total Imperial revenue is shown as being considerably below the figure which we expect in 1910-11. The decrease occurs, as you at once detect under Opium; and I had better begin my narrative by disposing of that restless and baffling head of revenue. The difficulties of framing a satisfactory estimate for it have been extraordinary. As I explained a few minutes ago, we have promised to restrict our sales and exports in 1911 to 46,600 chests. Out of these, presumably the whole Bombay export of 15,160 chests, along with 15,440 chests of the Bengal sales, will be certified for the China market; leaving 16,000 chests for other customers. Most of the Malwa opium has already paid its pass-duty in advance, so that for revenue purposes it is negligible. The prices which our Bengal sales for China may yield will depend very largely on the terms of our new agreement, on any alteration in the import duties and on any domestic measures which China may adopt for the control and taxation of the retail use of the drug. The revenue to be obtained from our sales for other markets or what I may call for short our Singapore opium, is an entirely unknown quantity, as we have never before sold opium under the peculiar conditions which are now being imposed. The factors of calculation for the remaining nine months of 1911, are thus sufficiently puzzling but the uncertainties become still greater when we turn to the last three months of the financial year which overflow into 1912. For we have no means of judging what our prices or our exports may be in 1912. We have to await the results of Sir Alexander Hosie's inquiry and of the negotiations now in progress at Pekin. We have also to introduce, some time during the year, a new system of selecting the opium which it will be permissible to export from Bombay; the effect of the change upon our revenue is problematical and the date of its introduction is not yet decided. This statement of the problem will indicate the difficulty of estimating. Making the best forecast we can, however, we put the probable sales of Bengal opium at 30,210 chests for the financial year, of which 10,210 will be certified for China; and we take the probable average prices at Rs. 2,500 a chest for China opium and Rs. 1,500 for Singapore opium. We also estimate that 5,338 chests of Malwa opium which have a deferred right to priority of export in 1912, will pay us pass-duty of Rs. 800 a chest, while it is possible that 600 chests of Baroda opium will issue at the old rate of duty. Our total Opium revenue, including the usual miscellaneous items, will thus be 642 lakhs. Under the scheme of diminishing returns which I have already mentioned, we shall treat only 615 lakhs or £4,100,000 as ordinary current revenue, and whatever excess over that figure may be actually realised will be earmarked for capital and non-recurring expenditure. It is for this reason that I showed £180,400 of our budget surplus as 'special and separate. I hope the figure will be larger; but, so long as there is a figure at all, it will not affect our normal provision for the year.

Apart from the Opium receipts, the increase in our Imperial revenue would nominally be £1,431,900. But it must be remembered that, as compared with the current year's figures, our share of the Land Revenue is improved by the absence of the special non-recurring grants which we are making to provinces in 1910-1911. Furthermore a number of the heads of revenue have been upset by the new provincial adjustments; and, all things considered, I do not think I can give a closer approximation than to say that the true measure of the expected improvement in revenue is roughly £300,000. Apart from a moderate general rise in Excise and Land Revenue, due to promising agricultural conditions, this may be taken broadly as made up of an increase of £157,900 under Railways, of £179,400 under Posts and Telegraphs, of £128,800 under Salt, and of a number of minor improvements counterbalanced by a decline of £303,000 in Customs and £228,900 under Interest. It is to these heads that I shall confine the few remarks that I have to make.

In our estimate of Railway earnings we have moved with what seems justifiable caution. If 1911-12 is even a moderately good year, there ought to be no serious set back. Wheat may be held up by the lower prices which are foreshadowed; and it is possible that the cotton crop may not be so plentiful as it has been this year; but the movement of jute can hardly be worse and some revival in piece-goods seems probable. Our estimates are easily upset by the fluctuations of a single great system like the North-Western Railway. But on the whole there seems no good reason why we should not secure roughly the same net receipts as in the current year, with a small addition for the Durbar traffic and the increase in open mileage. I have accepted the figure for working expenses which the Railway Board assures us is necessary to carry the extra traffic and keep the lines efficient; and for gross profits I have made a comparatively small and fairly evenly distributed addition to the probable figure of the current year. The resulting rise in net receipts is only £73,400, which I think is safe. The rest of the improvement under Railways means smaller payments of surplus, profits, etc.

For Salt we have been conservative in estimating the actual consumption, but there is unlikely to be the same increase in sales on credit in Bengal as overtook us this year. Postal and Telegraph receipts promise the usual improvement which accompanies trade activity. The miscellaneous head of revenue benefits by £54,700, which the Calcutta Port Commissioners are going to pay us in April, for certain Mint lands; and there are a number of smaller increases which it would be tedious to enumerate.

The only important defaulters, as I have said, are Interest and Customs. The former has been put lower in the expectation that our cash balances in London, will not be so fruitful in short loans, as large payments will be required on capital account and in redemption of debt. Under Customs the decline occurs wholly in the yield of the silver duty, and represents nothing more than pure and simple caution. There is no apparent reason why prices should go up so long as China is a backward buyer; and the private imports of the current year, though we have heard a great deal about them, are by no means so high as they were even in two previous years. Nevertheless they are believed to have been in excess of the immediate requirements of the local market, and it is understood that considerable stocks are available for next year's normal off-take. After the activity in our absorption since 1908, therefore, it seems wise to budget for a lull, and we have put our estimate of duty down to a crore of rupees. Under all the other classes of imported goods we assume a steady improvement; but I have been chary of raising the rice duties above the high record of the current year.

In discussing the yield of the new taxes which were imposed last year, I mentioned that we had been disappointed in our estimate for tobacco. The sudden rise in duties dislocated the import trade for a time, though it is possible that business would gradually have adapted itself to the new conditions. But we are informed that the rates which we selected have hit severely those particular forms of the tobacco industry in India which depend on an admixture of the foreign with the indigenous leaf. We are also doubtful whether our experiment has given us rates which are likely to combine the maximum of revenue with the minimum of hardship. It has been decided therefore to propose a reduction in the duties of about one-third all round, and a Bill to give effect to this change will be introduced to-day. On the assumption that it will become law. I have raised the yield of our tobacco duties by about 5 lakhs in the budget.

Such then are the outstanding differences between the revenue we expect next year and that which we are collecting this year; but any one who runs his eye down the figured tables will see a number of other heads under which the Imperial share seems to have been largely increased or diminished. This is a result of the important readjustment of our provincial settlements to which I have already alluded. It accounts for a large nominal reduction under Excise and Forest and a small nominal drop under Irrigation; with a per contra, though not and equivalent, adjustment of the Land Revenue which gives the Imperial accounts a larger and the Provincial accounts a smaller share of those receipts than formerly. On the other hand the provinces have benefited by the following grants, which have been handed over to them in the shape of a recurring increase in their share of the land Revenue, viz, :—

£58 000 to the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and Bombay, for the completion of the grants which we promised in aid of the Police Commission's reforms.

£20.000 to Eastern Bengal and Assam, as an instalment of the recurring cost of the two police schemes already mentioned; and

£59,000 for the relief of Municipalities and town areas from police charges in the United Provinces, and the Punjab; these being the only provinces where this concession has not yet been granted.

Details of two other small grants will be found in the explanatory memorandum.

EXPENDITURE.

Our total proposed expenditure in 1911-12 is computed of £51,014,600 in the Imperial and £27,615,600 in the Provincial account. It is in the former figure alone that we are directly interested. As compared with our estimate of Imperial expenditure in the current year, it is ostensibly £846,900 higher; the true increase is obscured, however, by the provincial adjustments which relieve the Imperial account of considerable expenditure—particularly under Forests—that formerly belonged to it. The real rise in Imperial expenditure is approximately £1,400,000; but I may, at once, ease the mind of the Council by explaining that £940,000 of this is reserved for the Royal visit next December, and the ceremonials by which it will be marked. We have not yet found it possible to obtain detailed estimates for the cost of the gathering at Delhi for the Coronation Durbar, or for the military concentration which will accompany it or for a number of the minor episodes in the Royal progress. But we have provisionally entered in the Budget a sum of £633,300 for the civil and of £306,700 for the military expenditure, and I trust that the Council will not consider the figures to be higher than the people of India would wish to provide for the becoming celebration of a great historic event.

The net increase in expenditure of the ordinary type is thus roughly £460,000. If we want to estimate the true normal measure of growth for the year, we should in fairness eliminate the effect of the special treatment of the Amir's subsidy in 1910-11. This would raise the figure to about £650,000, the result of a large number of minor and mostly unimportant variations. Railways account for about £265,000, composed entirely of growing interest charges, and Posts and Telegraphs for about £125,000, more than covered by additional revenue from those services. Special interest attaches to a newly opened head of expenditure, which provides £120,000 as funds for protective irrigation works, over and above the amount allotted as usual from the famine insurance grant. The expansion of protective works in the past has been financed from the half million which in normal years is available from the famine grant; and up to the present the funds thus obtained have in practice been sufficient. But the time has now come when the further work which the Irrigation Department are ready to undertake would be hampered by the limitations and the uncertainty of the famine grant. Uncertainty we can never eliminate, I am afraid, as protective irrigation, like any other service which draws on our current revenues, must be prepared to take its share of short commons in bad years. But, when all is going well with us, we hope to be able to help the work from our general resources and supplement the limited provision to which it has hitherto been restricted. For next year accordingly we allot 78 lakhs, of which £400,000 appears in the famine grant and the balance outside it.

Of the other increases in expenditure there are none that call for special mention. Taken as a whole, they are roughly counterbalanced by reductions under two heads, Army and Opium. The total military charges are shown as £181,500 in excess of the current year; but when we remember that the grants include £300,700 for the movement of troops in connection with the Royal visit, it will be seen that we anticipate a genuine net diminution in Army expenditure. The expected saving under Opium is a natural consequence of the curtailment of our Bengal sales; we have amalgamated our two agencies into one, and we shall license a considerably smaller area of poppy cultivation for the next winter.

So ends my general narrative of the Budget for 1911-12. The financial outlook for the time is satisfactory. If India is blessed with favourable seasons, the provinces should be in a strong position, and the Imperial exchequer should enjoy a short breathing space before it has to face the new responsibilities that lie ahead of it. In spite of a decline of £566,700 in that part of the Opium revenue which we treat as available for general purposes and of an estimated drop (on grounds of caution) of £303,000 in our Customs revenue, we look forward to being able to meet all the reasonable needs of the administration without undue parsimony, to provide in no ungenerous fashion for the suitable reception of the King-Emperor, and to close the year with a surplus of fully half a million sterling. I cannot say that the future is free from anxiety. Amid the cheerfulness of returning prosperity, it would be foolish to forget the lessons of the period of depression from which we have now emerged, or to close our eyes to the difficulties that are in front of us. But I trust that those difficulties will be met by a careful husbanding of our resources and by a jealous watchfulness over expenditure in good years and in bad years alike.

MILITARY SERVICES

Under Military Services, the expenditure for five years is shown in the following table :—

	Gross. Army.	Marine.	Military Works.
	£	£	£
1907-1908	18,647,533	485,024	1,166,943
1908-1909	19,177,266	476,957	967,362
1909-1910	18,901,181	461,157	858,342
1910-1911 (Budget) ...	19,483,500	484,800	879,600
1910-1911 (Revised) ...	19,225,700	475,500	919,600
1911-1912 (Budget) ...	19,444,300	430,300	924,400

	Net. Special Defences.	Total.	All Military heads.
	£	£	£
1907-1908	114,287	20,415,787	19,248,354
1908-1909	29,014	20,650,829	19,602,988
1909-1910	28,004	20,249,284	19,112,323
1910-1911 (Budget) ...	1,500	20,858,900	19,706,500
1910-1911 (Revised) ...	9,600	20,680,400	19,456,200
1911-1912 (Budget) ...	6,900	20,811,900	19,593,900

When the budget for the current year was under preparation, the rates for food supplies were still at a comparatively high level, and we were faced with the necessity of providing for expenditure to the extent of £173,500 in connection with the Arms Traffic Operations in the Persian Gulf. "Schedule" expenditure was placed at £482,700. By this expression I mean the provision for new schemes costing more than £3,300, a limit which brings within the Schedule all outlay on objects of a special nature such as the introduction of new armament and other major improvements in the direction of efficiency. The net budget figure for 1910-11 was eventually placed at £53,500 more than that of the previous year.

Our estimate of the probable actuals of the current year indicates that the provision made was unduly large, and the net military expenditure of 1910-11 is now expected to be £250,300 less than the original budget estimate. Prices dropped at the beginning of the year, and the fall has been progressive. Contract rates have been more effectively controlled, and the extension of milltary grass farms is relieving us under the head of Compensation charges. We have thus returned to the standard of expenditure on food supplies which obtained in the year 1906-07. Ordnance charges have continued to decline, and the special provision for additional railway charges was only partly utilised. Various economies have also contributed to the anticipated saving, among which I may instance the abolition of 2 pony cart train cadres and of the experimental balloon section, the closing of the mounted infantry schools, and the retention of Army Head-Quartess at Simla, during the winter months. When reviewing the situation in November, we thus found ourselves able to advise the Secretary of State that, to relieve the coming year's budget, a portion of next year's supply of military stores might be purchased at once, and in India we have similarly anticipated future requirements to some extent, as for example, by the purchase of transport animals the cost of which would otherwise have fallen on the estimates of 1911-12.

Among the more important measures towards which special funds have been allotted I would mention the purchase of arms, entrenching tools and rifle carrying equipment, the reconstitution of the reserve of artillery horses, and the replacement of aged horses in British Cavalry regiments. Progress has also been made in the construction of a better type of lines for Indian Infantry and additional buildings are being proceeded with at Quetta, Jubbulpore, Ahmednagar and Risalpur to provide for the redistribution of troops.

The Arms Traffic Operations which commenced in 1909-10 are now estimated to cost, to the end of the current year, a sum of £224,600 and for next year we have included an allotment of £133,300 for the same object. We are also in the coming year providing £306,700 for Indian military expenditure in connection with His Majesty's visit to India. Among other items in our Schedule of special measures, for which we have allotted £602,000 in the aggregate, I would allude to the provision of £100,000 for the rearmament of a number of Field and Mountain batteries. The Schedule also includes further allotments towards the purchase of rifles and the reconstitution of the artillery reserve and to replace aged animals in the British Cavalry regiments A substantial advance will also be made in the reconstruction of the Indian Infantry lines which was taken in hand at the end of last year, and in the building of the new lines near Darjeeling and at Dacca.

It will be seen that by making partial use of the savings obtained this year in the manner already described we have been able to provide for the exceptional outlay in connection with His Majesty's visit to India, while keeping the military budget substantially below the figure allotted in the estimates of the current year, the actual difference between the net provision for all military services in 1911-12 and that made in 1910-11 being £142,600.

RAILWAYS.

It has become customary to bring together in this part of the Financial Statement the figures of capital expenditure on railways during the last five years and the similar estimate for 1911-12. I accordingly present the table as usual; it includes all capital outlay, whether incurred by the State or through the agency of guaranteed or assisted Companies.

	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909
	£	£	£
Open lines including rolling stock	5,948,067	7,328,000	8,532,741
Lines under construction—			
(a) Started in previous years ...	3,526,066	3,006,800	1,866,200
(b) Started in current year...	176,667	.....	116,130
	9 650,800	10,334,800	10,045,071

	1909-1910	1910-1911 (Revised).	1911-1912 (Budget).
	£	£	£
Open lines including rolling stock	6,532,441	5,724,400	6,357,400
Lines under construction—			
(a) Started in previous years ...	1,482,962	2,197,000	2,382,600
(b) Started in current year...	369,291	403,700	760,000
	8,384,694	8,325,100	9,500,000

On the 31st March 1910, the total length of open lines was 31,614·35 miles classified according to gauge as follows :—

5' 6" gauge	16,340·96
Metre	13,398·54
Special gauges (2' 6" and 2')	1,874·85
Total...	31,614·35

During the current year we have added to these approximately the following mileage :—

5' 6" gauge	410·98
Metre	350·45
Special gauges (2' 6" and 2')	162·84
Total...	924·27

During the ensuing year it is intended to increase this length by 710·72 miles.

In the current year the return on the capital at charge amounts to 4·66 per cent., as compared with 4·48 in 1909-10, 3·69 per cent. in 1908-09 and 4·75 per cent. in 1907-08. The rate of interest which we have taken for the year on the debt chargeable to railway is 3·358 per cent.

The current year has been more favourable than last year and the traffic returns show that there will be a large improvement over the Budget estimates. The improvement is largely due to the acceptance by the railway administrations of the reasonable limitation imposed by budget provisions. The grants for working expenses, etc., are likely to be smaller than the Budget estimate by £418,900. If we take the railway revenue account as a whole, and set the interest charges, the annuities and sinking fund payments, and the minor debits (cost of land, etc.), against the net earnings, we find a surplus of £1,954,400 which accrues to general revenues. Last year there was a net gain to the State of £824,900.

In the Budget of next year provision has been made for an increase in the gross receipts over the current year in view of the prospects of favourable crops and of the extra traffic expected in connection with the Coronation Dubar and from the opening of new lines and branches. Provision for working expenses has also been put up a little higher on account of improvements in permanent-way, rolling stock and bridges. It is expected that the net surplus after providing for interest charges, which show an increase on account of growth of capital, will be £1,849,800.

IRRIGATION.

On the 31st March 1910, 55,274 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries had been constructed, commanding nearly 47 million acres of culturable land, the area irrigated in 1909-10 being 21,976,846 acres. The productive works during that year yielded a net return of 7·37 per cent. on the capital outlay of £22 millions after paying all charges exclusive of interest. The net profit to the State was £1,334,000. The revised estimate for 1910-11 shows a net profit of £1,349,000 on productive works and a net return on capital outlay of 7·74 per cent.

On the 31st March 1911, we expect to have 55·857 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries constructed to command 49,829,700 acres of culturable land. It is expected that an area of 21 3-4 million acres will be irrigated during the year. In addition to the canals in operation there are altogether 51 projects which are either under construction awaiting sanction or being examined by the professional advisers of the Government. Of these 22 are productive and 23 protective. They are designed to irrigate 7 million acres, and 2·24 million acres respectively, at a total capital cost of about 34 and 16 crores, respectively. The former are expected to yield a net return of 7·31 per cent. on the outlay.

Although no very important works were sanctioned during the year, a number of schemes of the first magnitude have been under the consideration of the Government of India. Satisfactory progress continues to be made in the construction of the three canals comprised in the Triple canal project in the Punjab. As foreshadowed in last year's financial statement, the original estimate of cost has been seriously exceeded, the excess amounting to Rs. 254 lakhs or 32·5 per cent. over the original estimate. This large excess was due in some measure to the want of adequate provision for certain necessary requirements, but principally to a marked change in the economic conditions of the Punjab which raised the labour rate by about 50 per cent. This was due mainly to the great diminution of the population as the result of the ravages of plague but other causes which affected the labour rate were the absorption of large numbers of the agricultural classes in tracts opened out to cultivation on the lately completed canals, and the keen demand for labour for agricultural operations, railway construction, etc. Mr. Renouf, Director of Agriculture, Punjab, who investigated the subject a year ago, came to the conclusion that the labour rate had doubled in the preceding 20 years that the greater portion of the advance occurred in the last 10 years and that the rise was most marked in the last 5 years of that period. The probable years of opening of the three canals are as follows :—

Upper Chenab canal	1913-14
Upper Jhelum canal	1914-15.
Lower Bari Doab canal	

The execution of the Upper Swat canal in the North-West Frontier Province is proceeding satisfactorily. The tunnel through the Malakand range of hills will be about 10,000 feet in length and some 1,430 feet have now been excavated. The drilling is effected by power derived from a hydro electric installation on the Swat River. Irrigation probably be commenced on completion of the tunnel on which the average rate of progress is 7 feet a day. The additional storage reservoir at Dhukwan on the Betwa canal, United Provinces, and the Shwebo canal in Burma were finished during the year. Work on the Pahari Dam on the Dhassan river, the Pahuj storage reservoir, both in the United Provinces, and the Mon canal system in Burma is far advanced.

The following important projects have been received and are now before the Government of India :—Madras Cauvery reservoir project, estimated cost (Direct and indirect), Rs 3,85,00,000, Bombay Sukkur Barrage, estimated cost (Direct and indirect), Rs. 2,19,34,767. Rohri Left Bank canal, estimated cost.(Direct and indirect) Rs. 4,49,75,788 United Provinces Ghaggar canal, estimated cost (Direct and indirect) Rs. 35,04,454, Burma Twante canal (Navigation canal), estimated cost (Direct and indirect) Rs. 72,80,973, Central Provinces Mahanadi canal, estimated cost (Direct and indirect) Rs. 99,30,217, Weinganga canal, estimated cost (Direct and indirect) Rs. 38,03,204, productive.

Of these the Twante canal scheme, which is designed improve an improtant trade route in Lower Burma, has been submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State.

The important scheme for the introduction of perennial irrigation in Sind, of which the Sukkur Barrage will be the pivot, has already been alluded to in previous Financial Statements. The project is now being examined by the Inspector General of Irrigation.

The Cauvery reservoir project contemplates the construction of an immense dam of dimensions not approached in any other similar work in the world. The dam will attain a maximum height of 201 feet and an average height of 113 feet. It will impound sufficient supplies to irrigate an area of 4,73,000 acres, and will bring into existence a vast artificial lake having a water spread of 58 square miles.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

In the realms of financial administration, by far the most important event of the coming year will be a notable change in the financial relations between the local Governments and the Government of India; and I must now ask the indulgence of the Council while I describe this change in some detail. To an audience like the present, it would be superfluous to explain how the financial powers of the local Governments are based upon what are known as the provincial settlements. Opinions may differ as to whether our settlement system is the ideal method of dividing the public revenues of India between the central government and the administrations of the different provinces. For good or ill, however, the settlement system is with us : it has been developed and improved by long experience; and there cannot now be any question of throwing it over and searching for some alternative means of providing the provincial Governments with the resources which are necessary for the duties entrusted to their care. It is the provincial settlement therefore that we are using as the vehicle for the important reform which I am about to describe.

Dating from Lord Mayo's viceroyalty four decades ago the settlements for many years were quinquennial contracts and their periodical revision was a fertile cause of friction and improvidence and waste. In 1904 Sir Edward Law succeeded in investing them with greater permanence. They were no longer to be quinquennial; and although the Government of India reserved the power of revision, that power was to be exercised only when a settlement had become unfair to the central government or to other provinces or to the province itself, or when the Imperial Government was faced with the alternative of levying benevolences or increasing taxation. The local Governments were thus to be given a permanent interest in the revenue and expenditure under their control. Their share of the growing revenues was to be somewhat smaller than before; but it was to be so calculated that each province separately, and all the provinces taken together were to be placed in possession of an amount of growing revenues which should bear the same proportion to the provincial expenditure as the Imperial share of growing revenues bore to the Imperial expenditure. The Government of India, as the final authority in India responsible for its finance and administration, retained the power to alter the settlements, but would use it only in the most exceptional circumstances. The new departure, as Sir Edward Baker said with permissible pride in describing it, was fraught with important and far-reaching consequences. Of these consequences one of the most important, as we can now see was the impossibility of standing still, the certainty of further development. In a minute which Sir Edward Law recorded at the time, he wrote :—

"I am in full sympathy with the principle of encouraging the financial independence of local Governments. The arrangements now made will tend in the right direction; we are perhaps taking as big a step as is for the moment prudent, but I am convinced that we are still a long way from having attained all our desirable results. The whole question will, I anticipate, come up again in a few years, and we may fairly hope that when it does, another considerable advance will be made towards the desired goal."

The prophecy has come true; and it is the further step which my predecessor foresaw that we are now taking.

A critic of our financial history would find some grounds for questioning the permaneney of the status which was conferred on our settlements seven years ago. The new series of "quasi" permanent settlements was concluded, except for Eastern Bengal and Assam, in 1907; but almost before the work was finished, a complete revision was found necessary for the United Provinces and a substantial readjustment took place in Madras. Large subsidies had to be made to several provinces; in some cases, it is true as a sequel of

the moment points in the same direction. If this expectation is realised, the year will have a remarkable record. Even in the first three quarters, as we have seen, the exports have exceeded the imports in value by 35 1-2 crores, a figure which has never approached in the same period before; and the result naturally has been a strong and favourable exchange.

It cannot have escaped the attention of those who are interested in such matters that, although the balance of trade in our favour between April and December 1910 was about 8 crores higher than in the same periods of 1905 and 1906, the amount of Council bills sold was considerably smaller. In spite of the many and obvious reservations with which it must be applied, the connection between the Secretary of State's drawings and the balance of India's private trade is a law of obvious generality. When therefore we find the balance to be 35 1-2 crores in our favour during a period in which the Council have sold bills for only 25 1-4 crores there is clearly some indication of a change in the ordinary routine of our external finance. There has no doubt been slackness in the money market owing in part to the year's requirements having been somewhat freely discounted by the unusually heavy remittances last March. But other causes must have been at work, and if the movement is not a merely temporary phenomenon its development may be full of interest.

Another remarkable feature of our trade requirements this year has been the striking economy in the use of our rupees. In previous years when our exports were being financed by heavy Council drawings and imports of sovereigns, the absorption of rupees was correspondingly high. In the last three years of normal exchange, for example, viz., 1905, 1906 and 1909, the net loss of rupees from our Currency Reserve between April and December was 10 crores, 13 crores and 9 crores respectively. Between April and December 1910, so far from a large absorption, there has actually been a small net return of rupees from circulation. This entire reversal of the usual order of things has left us in an infinitely stronger silver position than the ordinary student of our financial system could ever have anticipated; and I fear that it has been a grievous disappointment to those interests in the market which calculated on the Government of India being speedily compelled to resume the coinage of rupees on an extensive scale.

Closely associated with this unexpected strength in our currency reserve are two other notable feature in the year's finance; and with a few remarks on them I shall bring my speech to a close. The first is the relatively small import of sovereigns as compared with the gold bullion which has been coming into the country. During the first nine months of the year the total imports of gold in all forms was close on £10 millions in value, out of which less than £3 millions were in coin. Under conditions which we had come to regard as normal virtually the whole of these £3 millions would have been presented at our Currency offices and treasuries, and exchanged for rupees. As a fact, the greater share of it does not appear to have come to us either directly or indirectly; and it is believed to have passed straight into consumption. Combining this heavy absorption of gold bullion, I think we may assume that the change, slow it may be but of no small economic moment, is coming over the savings of the people. It is unsafe to speculate how far the coined gold which we import is working into active circulation; but that a large quantity of hitherto inert silver currency has been brought into use during the last year or so, seems incontestable, and to that extent the necessity for further additions to our coinage from new silver has been averted.

The other point to which I wish to allude briefly is one that lends itself to more definite treatment. I refer to the gratifying increase in the use of our currency notes. I will give the net total of our paper circulation, for the last five years, after eliminating the holdings in our Reserve treasuries and in the balances at the head offices of the Presidency Banks:—

Net Circulation in crores	1906-1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911 (ten months)
Average ...	35·32	36·47	34·34	38·88	40·35
Maximum ...	38·89	39·14	36·85	42·57	41·90
Minimum ...	33·08	34·91	32·88	36·07	38·52

The steady upward march of these figures, barely checked by the serious depression of 1908, inspires me with considerable hope for the better organization of our currency and, may I say, of indigenous capital generally. Our new universal notes have, I believe, contributed materially to the growing popularity of our paper currency; some minor defects in their form, which have been brought to our notice, will shortly be removed; and the further extension of their use is being carefully considered. Meanwhile, the growth in the true circulation is so steady and assured that we now think it would be prudent to increase the fiduciary share in it, or in other words to enlarge that portion of the Currency Reserve which is held invested and not in actual coin. I hope therefore to introduce a Bill next week, which, if it becomes law, will enable us to raise the amount of securities included in the Reserve from 12 to 14 crores.

CONCLUSION.

In many respects the past financial year has been more akin to a normal year than any since I have been in India. We have been blessed with a bounteous harvest, peace has not been broken trade has shown appreciable recuperation, financial returns have been good and, better than all, the dark cloud of internal trouble has lifted. We have much to be thankful for and we may reasonably anticipate in the coming year a continuance of divine favour.

The one cause for anxiety is the heavy loss of income which at no distant date we shall have to face through the loss of our opium revenue. I have no desire to dwell on the bitter controversy which in the past has raged around the opium traffic. We have accepted and we are loyally carrying out a policy which subordinates financial to ethical considerations. The Indian people will be called upon to make sacrifices in the interest of humanity. They are a sensitive and a sympathetic race inspired by lofty ideals and I dare prophesy that they will not shrink from bearing their share of the burden since it will contribute to the uplifting of a sister nation.

The Council resumed its sittings after 2-30 p.m when Mr. Carlyle introduced a Bill to amend the Co-operative Credit Societies Act.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle, in moving for leave to introduce the Co-operatives Credit Societies Bill, said:—

"My Lord, when Sir Denzil Ibbetsen introduced the Co-operative Credit Societies Bill in October 1903 he remarked:—'I believe that it would be too hard to exaggerate either the importance or the difficulty of the experiment upon which we are about to embark. I feel by no means certain of the success and if we do achieve success, I do not expect to find in it a panacea for all the difficulties of the Indian cultivator. But I am convinced that if we can succeed in persuading him to combine with his fellows to utilise their collective credit for the benefit of each, we shall have done a great deal to lessen these difficulties and to improve his condition. At any rate I hold it to be the bounden duty of Government to give the experiment a fair trial and to do all that lies in its power to make it successful. But it must be remembered that success or failure lies in other hands than ours. We can do nothing of ourselves. We can offer encouragement, advice, legal facilities and executive and financial assistance. It is for the people to decide whether they will avail themselves of our offer.' The offer has been made to the people and by the people it has been accepted. While the present Act was under discussion in the Council many fears were expressed. 'There was,' said one Indian member, 'the want of that one essential quality, namely co-operation, which has been a prevailing defect of the Indian character from a long time and it was she cause of many evils.' Another member held that insistence on the principle of unlimited liability was likely to keep away from the new Societies those very classes whose help and co-operation would be indispensable. Notwithstanding all those doubts and fears co-operation has established its footing in India. While the movement is still in its infancy, yet it is a robust and vigorous infancy which gives great promise for the future. It has been found that Indians will co-operate, that unlimited liability is not a bugbear, that Societies are succeeding in attracting capital and that they have not found the absence of a summary procedure an insuperable difficulty in the way of collecting the debts. It may be asked why if the movement has been successful under the existing Act I do not remain content with it. My answer is that it is largely owing to the very success of the movement that a new Act is required. The success of the Co-operative Credit Societes has paved the way for Co-operative Societies for other purposes. It was deliberately resolved to limit the Act to Credit Societies and the decision was a wise one, while the scheme was in the experimental stage. But now that the co-operative movement is well established, it is clear that a provision must be made for co-operation not merely to borrow but also to purchase and produce. Moreover it is essential to provide as I will show later on for the union of Societies in larger bodies so as to secure a larger measure of non-official inspection and control and to facilitate the raising of funds. Seven years' experience has brought to light many minor defects in the Act. Under the existing Act the classification of Societies depends on whether or not the members of the Societies are mainly agriculturists. The main division is into Rural and Urban Societies.

"It will, I think, be generally recognised that the inclusion of provision for the division of profits to the members of the unlimited Co-operative Credit Societies tend to bring in influences dangerous to the true co-operative spirit. Especially in the Punjab and in Burma it has been found that the possibility of obtaining shares in a Society with the prospect of ultimately participating in the profits has induced many who would not join the movement. I will very briefly indicate the importance of this matter. It is not at all unlikely that it may appear to many who are not acquainted with the subject, that it is for the Government to provide for the inspection of Societies and that Government might well be more liberal in its assistance in the shape of loans.

"Why should not Government itself advance the money?" The money is safe and it can be lent at rates which would make the transaction one from which Government would actually profit. I may at once say that personally I have no doubt that Government could lend and without loss on a very large scale. But leaving aside the fact that Government cannot take out of the hands of private persons the financing of the agriculture and the petty trade of the country were it to embark on such loans on a large scale, the advance would necessarily be made on hard and fast rules. On the other hand if the Societies are obliged like any one else to borrow in the open market their creditors will exercise a very powerful, though frequently indirect influence on the business methods of the Societies and on the objects to which the Society loans are bestowed. I do not propose to-day to go any further into the details of the Bill. They will be carefully scrutinised at a later stage in the Select Committee with the help of any criticisms we may receive after the Bill has been published."

CIVIL MARRIAGES ACT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the special Marriages Act of 1872, and, in doing so he spoke at some length, giving a historical resume of civil marriages in India, and quoted opinions of the old Hindu law-givers such as Manu, Bandhayana and others. In explaining the Bill, Mr. Basu emphasised the fact that his Bill as passed into Law would not effect the existing status of marriages according to the several religious customs in India. He further said:—"My amendment is meant specially for the Hindus, and, if the representatives of the other communities so desire, I shall be content to limit it to the Hindu alone. I do not desire to interfere with Hindu customs and practices as at present observed. All I seek is liberty to those who, while observing Hindu customs believe that there may be room for expansion and growth in consonance with Hindu ideal that such growth and expansion may be secured, not by secession from the Hindu community, but by reversion to what made it so great in time gone by and in this there is no violence to the Hindu thought or feeling, no forcible imposition of alien and strange practices upon the Hindu Society.

"The Widow Re-marriage Act has legalised the marriage of Hindu widows, but orthodox Hindu society is not affected by it. Just as it can avoid a convert to a foreign religion or social intercourse with parties constructing the marriage under the Hindu Widow Re-marriage Act, so it may, if it likes, put under its ban people who may take the benefit of the legislation that I propose to contract intermarriage, according to Hindu rites, between sub-sections of the same caste or different castes. The Hindu Society has resisted violent onslaughts in the past upon its citadel of orthodoxy as understood by itself. It is not likely to be effected until there is a great change in its sentiment and and the attitude towards inter-marriage, and, if such a change ever comes the Hindu society will remain Hindu, as it is only orthodoxy that will change one of its Hindu Society was justly indignant because the members of its community however low in the social scale, were at one time destined for separate classification Let not us Hindus drive out from our body eighteen men who would live the life of a Hindu and marry according to our rights of in the just exercise of liberty of conscience they extend their social horizon beyond the circle of their caste or sub-caste on lines at one time recognised by the Hindus themselves and sanctioned by their scriptures.

"The Lex Loci Act of 1850 has removed the disabilities of the Hindu converts to other religions. Shall it be said that we are unwilling to remove disabilities from amongst ourselves and to provide for healthy expansion and growth, Such an attitude will be suicidal, such an attitude will seal up the genius of the Hindu race within an iron mould from which it can only escape by violence or where it shall for ever lie cramped and immersed. I hope it will not be so. I am sure it shall not be so and in that hope and in that faith I crave liberty to introduce this Bill in this Council".

The Maharaja of Burdwan regretted that such a Bill should have been brought forward when their old codes have laid down for centuries what was good and beneficent to them. The Bill was rather like throwing a dynamite cartridge among the Hindu society.

Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan compared the Bill to the Anand (Sikh) Marriage Act and suggested that in order to avoid friction the Bill should be withdrawn.

At this stage the Raja of Dighapatia supported the Bill and said that the people would be grateful for this measure of reform.

Nawab Abdul Majid pointed out that any interference with the customs of Mahomedans and their practices would be unpopular and said that mixed Hindu-Mahomedan marriages would complicate the Mahomedan Law of Succession.

Mr. Haque sympathised with the principle of the Bill and said during the Mogul Empire mixed Hindu and Mahomedan marriages were contracted and no difficulty arose over the question of succession. He thought that the Bill should be given a fair trial.

Mr. Subba Rao considered that the Bill was a revolutionary measure and would provoke discontent and irritation which every statesman would desire to avoid.

Mr. Dadabhoy held that the Bill would complicate the Parsi Marriage Act. He was, however, in favour of giving adequate time for its discussion.

Mr. Jenkins referred to the existing special Marriage Act and said that the Bill which Sir Henry Maine introduced was strongly opposed and ultimately had to be withdrawn. The Bill which Sir Henry Maine brought forward did not by any means go as far as Hon'ble the mover proposed and which made marriage subject to certain restrictions of affinity free to every body. The essence of the mover's speech was to make some provision by which Brahmos should be able to call themselves Hindus. The same result could have been much more easily brought out by the introduction of a Bill, saying that Brahmos were entitled to call themselves Hindus He (Mr. Jenkins) did not make these remarks to oppose the Bill, but to show the great difficulties in the way. The mover should assure them that he had behind him practically full and individual support of the people. Mr. Jenkins emphasised that the policy of the Government was non-interference in the usages and customs of the people. He, while reserving the right of supporting or opposing the Bill at a future stage, allowed the Bill to be introduced.

THE FACTORIES BILL.

At this stage the Hon'ble Mr. Clark rose to make an important statement on the Factory Bill. He said:—

"My Lord,—I rise with your Lordship's permission to make a brief statement in connection with the Factories Bill. The Hon'ble Mr. Birkmyre handed in yesterday certain amendments to the bill which he proposes to move when it comes on for final consideration in the Council towards the end of the present month.

In view of the importance of these amendments and the weight attaching to any proposal put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Birkmyre, who as your Lordship is aware, is in a special degree the representative of the Jute industry on this Council, it seems desirable that attention should be at once called to these amendments in order that, before the final stage of the Bill is taken, ample opportunity may be given for their consideration and criticism, not only by Hon'ble members but also in the country at large. The text of the proposed amendments will be printed and circulated with as little delay as possible, but the importance of making them generally known, I think, justifies my taking up the time of the Council for a few minutes. It will be remembered that certain members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill, including one of those members who specially represent in this Council the interests of the great textile industries, attached to their signatures to the report a minute ex ressing their dissent from the clauses in the Bill relating to the restriction of the hours of the work of adult male operatives in the factories.

The Hon'ble Mr. Birkmyre was among those who signed the minute of dissent, and the amendments which he now puts forward contain, I presume, an alternative on the part of the jute and possibly of the other textile industries.

These suggestions are as follows:—In the bill, as it stands, the hours between which a textile factory is allowed to work under clause 29 are 5-30 a. m. to 7 p.m. These hours which are also the prescribed hours between which women and children are allowed to work, were adopted in accordance with the recommendation of the Factory Commission. The Hon'ble Mr. Birkmyre proposed that these hours should be altered to 6 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening including a corresponding alteration in the working of women and children. Clause 21 of the Bill, it will be remembered, describes a compulsory half-an hour stoppage of work after every six hours' working.

Consequently, the effect of these amendments, if I understand the proposal correctly, would be as follows:—The work would begin at 6 a. m., there would be a stoppage at noon for the compulsory interval of half-an-hour; the work would recommence at 12-30 and stop at 6-30 p. m. The second compulsory interval of half-an-hour would bring the day-up to 7 o clock, after which work is not allowed or the mills might prefer to give a full hour's interval at 12 o'clock as some do now or two half-an-hour stoppages in the course of the day, and would then be able to work up to 7 p. m., instead of stopping at 6-30. The effect of these amendments therefore, would be to establish a thirteen hours factory day instead of the thirteen and a half hours factory day prescribed in the Bill as it now stands. From the thirteen hours, two half hours will have to be deducted under the provisions of Clause 21, leaving a working day of twelve hours.

TWELVE HOURS' LIMITATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Birkmyre then proposes to move the omission of clauses 28 and 31 which contain the specific limitation of operatives' hours to twelve. The Hon'ble member also proposes an amendment to clause 32 of the Bill which provides that no child shall be employed in any textile factory for more than six hours in any day. The Hon'ble member proposes the six hours should be increased to six and a half hours. Considerable objection was taken in the Select Committee to the limitation of children's hours of labour to six. It was argued that the children's six hours a day would prove highly inconvenient in Jute mills, where the work is carried on by shifts, and where the machinery will be running continuously for the whole thirteen and a half hours during which, under the provisions of the Bill, women and children may be employed. The representative of the industry pointed out that two sets of children working six hours each would cover only twelve hours instead of the full thirteen and a half hours, during which the mill would be running, thus necessitating the employment of a third shift to cover the remaining hour and a half. I presume that it is with a view to remove this grievance that the Hon'ble Mr. Birkmyre proposes to increase the children's hours of labour to six and a half hours since two shifts of six and a half hours each would fit in with the factory day of thirteen hours which he proposes under the amendments already described. I hope I have made these proposals clear. If I understand them correctly, briefly summarised, they amount to this that clauses 28 and 31, providing for the direct and specific limitation to twelve hours of the working hours of adults in textile factories should be omitted and that clause 29 should be amended so as to limit the factory day to thirteen hours instead of thirteen and a half hours, beginning half an hour later than is prescribed in the Bill as it now stands. It is intended, I gather, that the compulsory half hour stoppage after every six hours working would then secure that not more than twelve hours should be worked in the day. At the same time it is proposed presumably in order to fit in with a scheme of thirteen hours in those mills that are working by shifts, that the hours of labour of children, which would also of course begin half an hour later than is now prescribed in the Bill, should be extended from six to six and half hours in the day. There are also certain consequential alterations which need not be mentioned here. It is of course impossible for the Government of India to express any opinion at the moment upon these amendments. It is unfortunate perhaps they should have been put forward at so late a stage instead of having been submitted for consideration by the Select Commitee, but they have been clearly framed in a spirit of moderation and with a genuine attempt effecting a settlement of this difficult and contention question. The Government will lose no time in obtaining the opinions of local Governments on the subject and they can undertake that the whole matter will be most carefully considered.

HON'BLE MR. BIRKMYRE'S REPLY.

Mr. Birkmyre said:—"My Lord, with your permission, I would like to say a few words, chiefly with a view to explain the late introduction of the my amendments to the Factory Bill of which I have just given notice and the purport of which have been so lucidly explained by the Hon'ble Mr Clark. Obviously the first thing which will strike Hon'ble members is, why those amendments were not brought forward for discussion when the Bill was before the Select Committee. As is well known the most contentious point in the bill was the question of arbitrary direct limitation of the working hours of adult males in textile factories. Sharing the fate of the many difficult problems the discussion of this one was postponed till the last Needless to say many suggestions were put forward, all of which, while admitting the fact that twelve hours was a long enough day for any worker, it endeavoured to overcome the objectionable legislative interference with the rights of individuals. All such suggestions proved unworkable on discussion and the solution as embodied in the amendments now handed in occurred to me too late to enable the Select Committee to consider it. As the Hon'ble Mr. Clark said this point has proved a difficult and contentious one and the knowledge of how anxious the Select Committee were to arrive at a suitable compromise must be my excuse for bringing the matter up at this last stage. The Hon'ble Mr. Clark has fully explained how the adoption of these amendments will bring about an automatic limitation of twelve hours for adult males in textile factories. The Hon'ble member has also explained how the adoption of a maximum 6 1-2 hours a day for children will enable those mills which will take full advantage of the 13 hour working day to employ only two shifts of children. This would be the only practical and effective way of working children and I would also point out that it would greatly facilitate inspection. My proposals being in the nature of a compromise, it can only be considered as a whole, and if accepted, the advantage to all labour, especially to women and children, is emphasised in the late hour of beginning the work. This is a point very strongly brought out by the Factory Commission and later urged in independent sources and is worthy of great consideration. The disadvantage to the industry which I have the honour to represent and which is the only textile industry in India working with the shift system to any great extent will be the curtailment of the working day by half an hour. Against this, however, is set off the deletion of the fixed limitation to which we have so strongly objected and to the extra half an hour for children to which reference has already been made. I trust, My Lord, the amendment will not only receive the support of all those interested in textile factories, but also the favourable consideration and support of the Government when the Bill comes up for final discussion.

The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson then introduced a Bill to amend the Tariff Act, so as to reduce the duties on particular form of the tobacco industry, which depend on the admixture of foreign and indigenous leaf.

This Bill proposed to reduce the duties by one-third all round.

Mr. Robertson moved that the Select Committee's report on the Inventions and Designs Bill be taken into consideration, and said that no further suggestions have been received.

Mr. Subba Rao congratulated Mr. Robertson and supported the Bill.

Mr. Madge heartily congratulated Mr. Robertson on the exceptional precaution taken in Section 23 to meet all the consequences which might have crept in.

The Bill was put to the Council and declared passed.

CRIMINAL TRIBES BILL.

Mr. Jenkins moved that the Criminal Tribes Bill be considered and passed.

Malik Umar Hyat Khan congratulated the Government on their piece of legislation, and spoke at length about the criminal tribes. He thought that the members of Secret Societies and cattle lifters might be brought under the Act, but as he held that Sections 2 and 3 of the Bill were adequately dealt with he refrained from introducing any amendment.

Mr. Gokhale remarked that Malik Omar Hyat Khan's remarks were not justified. The Bill was not intended to cover the case of Sanyasis and Secret Societies. The Tiwana had taken up this opposition in Select Committee, and was told that the Bill was not intended to cover Sanyasis and Secret Societies. Mr. Gokhale was surprised that after the Hon'ble Tiwana should repeat in the Council what he said in Select Committee, and it was necessary as he had done so to remove any misapprehension and neutralise any mischevious consequences might otherwise have.

Mr. Jenkins accepted the correctness of Mr. Gokhale's statemant of facts. He added:—"Apart from the propriety of making provision for Sanyasis, Secret Societies and cattle lifters, the Bil aimed at a definition of the criminal tribes, and it was impossible to arrive at a common definition that would include all cases.

The Bill was then passed.

On the motion of Mr. Butler the Indian Ports Act was passed without discussion and on the motion of Sir T. R. Wynne, the Indian Tramways Bill was put to the Council and declared passed.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Butler introduced a Bill to amend the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886. He explained the Act and said:—"It has been represented to the Government of India that the provisions of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (6) of 1886 are not as freely resorted to as would otherwise be the case owing to the fact that the attendance before the Registrar of a person giving notice of a birth or a death is required by section 22 of the Act. It is proposed, therefore, to amend the section 22 so as to allow the notice of a birth or death to be given in writing subject to precautions to secure the identification of the persons giving the notice. The Government of India consider that such precautions should be left to rules to be framed by the local Governments and an opportunity has also been taken in making this amendment to delegate to local Governments the general rule making power under the Act.

Mr. Butler also introduced a Bill to amend the Indian Universities Act of 1904 and said that under the existing Act ten ordinary Fellows were elected by the Senate or by registered graduated, and it is now intended to divide the election of the Fellows between the Senate and the registered graduates at the discretion of the Chancellor.

Mr. Malaviyia spoke briefly, and suggested that registered Graduates might be allowed the privilege of the election of ten Fellows.

REPLIES TO INTERPELLATIONS.

General Grover replied to Mr. Madge as follows:—(1) The Military Depot at Landour has not been declared a Cantonment since November 18th, 1903, to the present time. A notification under Section 3 (1) of the Cantonments Act 1910 (Act 15 of 1910) is not essential for the constitution of a Cantonment; (2) the rights of owners of estates, holding authorative official documents that is the Norman gurarntee, have been acknowledged and the rights of property owners who produce other acknowledged authoritative documents will not be affected by the inclusion of their estates within the limits of the Cantonment. Others have refused to produce documentary evidence in support of their claims to proprietary rights when called upon to do so. The question of compensation is not therefore involved; (3) there is no legal or customary prescription on defining a Cantonment as a place containing a certain quantity and quality of Military force. Any place 'de facto' occupied permanently for the quarters of troops is a Cantonment within the meaning of the Cantonment Act 1910 (Act 15 of 1910). Though no action may have been taken in respect of it under Section 3 of that Act, it is probable that a distinction will be made between estates purporting to be held under the Norman Guarantee and other estates purporting to be held under the term of "Wells's" settlement, but which are not included in the Norman guarantee. In the former case the Government has already acknowledged the rights of such owners. In the latter case please refer to my report to your question.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson replying to Mr. Subba Rao's question regarding Life Insurance Companies under the Income Tax Act said:—"It is understood that the method of determining the profits for assessment to income tax is not uniform in the different provinces. As the administration of the Act vests with Local Governments the Government of India do not lay down rules on this particular point for their guidance. But if the Hon'ble member will indicate in what respect he considers that the existing methods of assessment work inequitably I shall be glad to look into the matter.

General Grover replying to Mr. S. Sinha said:—"Their attention has been drawn to the circular published in the "Tribune" on the clerical establishment of the Army and denied that trained apprentices have been discharged. One temporary clerk ceased to be employed on the 17th October and one on the 28th November last and efficient Mahomedans have been employed in their places. Instructions have been issued by the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as regards the future recruitment of Indian Clerical Establishment in all Departments of the Army. These instructions do not affect those who are already in the service. Apprentices (so-called) who are permitted to attend offices purely in their own interests have no claim to special consideration.

Mr. Jenkins, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. S. Sinha's question regarding the "Afghan" newspaper said: (A) and (B) The Local Administration has no information regarding any public meetings held at Bannu and Hoshhiarpur nor has it received any representations from persons who took part in any such meetings. In November 1909 a meeting was held at Dera Ismail Khan organised by the editor of rival newspaper. No action was taken by the Local Government as the meeting was organised by a trade rival. It may be mentioned, however, that a warning was addressed by the Local Administration to the editor of the "Afghan" to mend the tone of the paper and it is reported that since then he has not offended. (C) The Local Administration about two years ago encouraged the establishment of a newspaper which would exercise a wholesome influence by subscribing for a certain number of copies of it. The publication of the newspaper was commenced and a sum of Rs. 1,200 was expended by the Local Administration on the purchase of the copies for the two years ending October 1910. In that month the subscription was stopped by the Chief Commissioner because the newspaper was found to have published controversial and sectarian matters contrary to the conditions on which the copies were subscribed for. It has been reported that the newspaper in question has ceased to exist. (D) The local Administration reports that no printing in connection with the census of the North-Western Provinces has been entrusted to the "Afghan" Press. (E) In the circumstances explained under heads, (C) and (D), it is unnecessary to reply to the last question.

Replying to Mr. Chitnavis, Mr. Carlyle declined to reconsider the decision arrived at in 1895 about Malguzars regarding the fixing of tenant rights in the Central Provinces.

Replying to the Maharaja of Burdwan regarding his question as to the percentage of Mahomedan students to others in the various affiliated Colleges in India, Mr. Butler said:—The following figures shew the percentage of Mahomedan students to the total number of scholars in Colleges affiliated to the various Universities in India other than those in Ceylon and in certain Native States which do not furnish returns to the Department:—Madras University 1-7, Bombay 3-9, Calcutta 6-6, Allahabad 23-9, Punjab 21-8.

The Hon'ble Major-General Grover replying to the Maharaja of Burdwan's question regarding the number of Kshattriyas in the Indian Army said:—The term Kshattriya (Chatteri or Chettri) is now used to describe themselves by only a portion af the recognised Kshattriya classes enlisted in the Indian Army. As far as the Indian Army is concerned the Kshattriya classes include those that recognise themselves and are generally recognised by the term Rajput. The total number of Kshattriyas enlisted in the Indian Army is 32,338 which is considered by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief a fair proportion of its total strength. The number of Kshattriyas enlisted in the Army is not restricted. On the whole this class shows no great desire to come forward and enlist as soldiers. The Kshattriyas for the most part are well off and are quiet content with their civil occupations.

Mr. Butler replying to the Hon'ble Raja of Dighapatia's question "re" election of non-official Chairmen in a certain class of Municipalities said—The recommendations of the Decentralization Commission on these points have been referred to local Governments. All such Governments not of India are unable to make any statement at present.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson replied to the Raja of Dighapatia as follows:—House allowances schemes under which allowances are granted to officers who have their families residing with them, have been sanctioned for Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon. Their benefits are confined roughly speaking to officers whose pay is between Rs. 500—2,500 per mensem. No distinction is drawn between Indians and Europeans.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins replying to the Raja of Dighapatia "re" rates for Government advertisements in newspapers said:—The Government of India are not aware of any newspapers which receive Government advertisements at rates higher than those charged to the general public or higher than those charged by other newspapers with larger circulation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins replying to the Raja of Dighapatia "re" the furnishing of security under the Indian Press Act of 1910 said:—A similar question was put by the Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Basu in the Council meeting of the 5th August, 1910, and the Hon'ble member's attention is invited to the answer then given. The Government have already issued full instructions to Local Governments in regard to the administration of the Press Act and advised them that security should not be demanded from the keeper of existing Presses and publishers of existing newspapers which are well conducted and they have no reason to think that their instructions are not loyally observed. The Hon. member will bring any specific case of failure to observe the instruction to notice and it will receive the attention of the Government.

The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu said:—"My Lord, with regard to the next matter which stands in my name I have intended to bring forward an amendment of the existing Press Act upon the lines which have more or less been embodied throughout India by the Government itself. I can only observe that what has been the practice that the has observed in these matters should be embodied in the statute so that the public might have an assurance that the practice will be strictly followed in every instance. I had hoped—I still hope—that if necessary there would be no opposition to the construction of a Bill on these lines, but since coming into the Council Chamber I have received communications from friends whose advice and opinion are entitled so far as I am concerned, to the greatest weight, that it would not be deniable at the present moment to bring forward the motion that stands in my name. But out of deference to their opinion I crave your Excellency's permission to withdraw the Bill, with liberty if necessary, hereafter to bring it forward, subject always, of course, to your Excellency's permission.

His Excellency the Viceroy then said:—"I give leave to the Hon. member to withdraw the motion."

The Council then adjourned till Tuesday the 7th instant., when the Financial Statement will be discussed.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

(Continued from page 4.)

In the meantime the Season is in full swing and one Fine Arts Exhibition follows the other. Of foremost interest is again the Winter Exhibition in the Royal Academy. As usual there are foreign painters represented besides their German confreres. An elegant portrait of the American Ambassador Mr. David Hill by the Norwegian painter Anders Zorn is much admired. One sees at once that this is the face of a great scholar and diplomatist; but just as much attention is claimed by the new style of binging shade into the black coat of the gentleman and the contrast of the green necktie. It is an attempt of giving coloristic charm to the sombre dress of the male sex in our times. The French painter Leon Bonnat contributed the portrait of his mother, in which the colours are sobered down in the old Academic style, but even with more thoroughness. Rarely has one occasion to study the effect of two opposites in portrait painting as instructively as here. Then we have the racy pictures by the Spaniard Jose Villeges, almost burning with light and sunshine. A corner of the Alhambr and a Sevillian girl making a basket are most impressive. Bright in colour but less pathetic is the picture of a woman stilling a child in a garden by the Dutchman Garl Melchers, who has made the United states his new abode. The German Exhibits are likewise worth of praise. do not think that any other country possesses a painter of animals that could rival Heinrich von Zuegel. His most admirable achivement we find in the way of blending landscape and animals into a unit of convincing reality. Liebermann is represented by the portrait of the Lord Mayor of Frankfurt on Main Mr. Adickes. It is surprisingly true to life, though there is little charme of colour and outline bestowed on it. A grand picture is Prometheus forming man by Otto Greiner of Rome the colouring of which almost too harmonious tore commend itself to modern taste. Of landscapes there are many highly creditable instances, striking us as much by the variety of motives as well as by thdir careful execution. It is prhbably due to the Centnenary Celebration of the University that so many Berlin professor are represented in the Sculptors Gallery. The busts of the philologist Vahlen, sharply chiselled in all its fine features, by Brutti, the jovial face of the present Rector Prof. Rubner (by Schaper), the powerful head of Prof. Brunner, the great Jurist, (by Klimsch) are of rare merit. But the palm is taken by a Plaquette of Professor Anton Dohrn, the late Director of the Zoological Institute at Naples (by Adolf von Hildebrand).

In the field of graphic are we find the well known masters Ferdinand Schmitzer of Vienna and Schulte im Hofe of Berlin far above the average. A great surprise was, however, Frank Brangmann. He is a most prolific draughtsmen. No other artist claims so much space as he. His art is a specialty of its own. By the were contrasts of light and shade he manages to throw life into lifeless subjects, such as ships, rotton houses, bridges, scaffolds, windmills and so on. The breaking up of the good old ship "Hannibal" and the "Caledonia" are masterspieces without a rival in their field. He is, however, not so successful in his representations of the human body. On the whole the present Exhibition offers a good opportunity for studying the strong sides of modern Fine Art.

L. ASCH.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 1.

The disturbed conditions yesterday, affecting Northwest India, extended south eastwards. Rainfall was reported to-day in East and Central India and the adjacent districts, the United Provinces and Central Provinces, while the precipitation has continued in extreme north. The weather is again unsettled in Western Persia. The chief amounts reported are Dera Ismail Khan, two inches; Sutna one inch.

The forecast shows that the precipitation will extend to the western parts of North-east India, otherwise an important change is probable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 1.

A violent dust storm has visited Lucknow, followed by rain. There was a marked fall in the temperature.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL C & B CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

TABLE DELICACIES.

In Special Tins with Extra Lid.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, SALAD OIL.

'Agents for Lea & Perrins' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

CULTURE OF WOMEN.

Every day it is being brought home to us more earnestly writes a Home correspondent, how very important it is to have our daughters taught some profession, business, or trade. Not a day passes, for instance, without many advertisements appearing in certain newspapers pleading for financial help or "employment in any light capacity" for gentlewomen who have been left destitute by the death of parents or other relatives. Indeed, the destitute, "useless" gentlewomen form so large a body, that a few years ago it was deemed essential to found a home for a few of the more pitiable cases that is to say, few in comparison with the number of cases. In this home the ladies, in a few words, are taught to be useful and to use their brains, and when they are fairly efficient in whatever work they have taken up, an endeavour is made to find them employment. The root of the growing misfortune is, of course, that nothing or little of a practical nature is taught in school, college, home.

A GENTLEWOMAN'S PLIGHT.

So it is nonsing to wonder at that when a gentlewoman finds herself in the position of having to earn a living, all she can do is to turn nursery governess or mother's help or companion, in which humble capacity she is not only cut off from her equals, but often does not receive more than the pittance of £10 or £12 a year, or half the wage of the uneducated housemaid; and who can honestly say she is worth more? She has no knowledge of business, little, if any, of the world, often is amazingly ignorant of the most simple domestic duties, and has even forgotten much of what she learned at school. A century ago this ignorance, if it did not always spell bliss, was of no serious consequence. The marriage market was firm and sound, and rare was the woman who could not depend on marrying sooner of later. As a matter of fact, etiquette, dainty manners, graceful letter-writing, and so forth, was precisely the correct education for the squire's daughter. But since then England has changed beyond recognition. Only half the number of marriages are contracted, men marry at an older age, and, somehow or other, matrimony does not seem to be the success that it was in the old days, when youth mated with youth, and love laughed at locks and bolts, and divorces and separations were not of daily occurrence.

URGENCY OF PRACTICAL TRAINING.

The situation is extremely serious, and if warnings are continued to be disregarded, there is the promise in the near future of a problem as difficult to solve as finding work for the unemployed peasantry. Particularly large is the number of practically destitute clergymen's daughter. The lot of the average daughter of the clergy is an exceptionally unenviable one. Her parents are too poor to give her a good education, and too proud to allow her to learn a trade or profession; they pin their faith in the hope of her marrying, shutting their eyes to the extreme remoteness of this possibility. Eventually they die, and she finds herself with perhaps two or three hundred pounds, or less, which is quickly lost in a hopeless attempt to establish a business, perhaps a poultry farm or a boarding-house. In accordance with Nature's contrariness, the society girl is far more practical than the middle-class girl, and when it chances that she is reduced to earning a living, she has little difficulty in doing so, and often in course of time builds up a highly remunerative undertaking. A few years ago a lady, who was only fairly well-known in society, woke up one morning to find herself penniless. Her parents, however, had employed a very excellent cook, and her mother had wisely insisted on her daughter taking lessons from this woman. The result was, when the crash came, the lady was able to accept the post of chief at an important hotel, where many cooks are employed, at the salary of £350 a year, with rooms and board, a position she has held ever since, and, for all that many of her friends know, she is a permanent guest at the hotel. A salary equivalent to £350 a year or possibly more for merely supervising, advising, and designing for a few hours every day is not bad. There are clergy and others known to the writer who will not allow their daughters to learn to cook, even as a hobby. The truth is that the middle classes cannot shake off the old, old fallacy that it does not become the gentlewoman to learn to work and use her brains. On the other hand the society girl seems to be proud to be able to tell you that she can make up butter, milk a cow, and so on, and that in short she is an expert dairymaid, gardener, and farmer, and what not? As a matter of fact, many society women have been urging the necessity of a more practical education for women of all classes for years past. For instance, Lady Llangattock and Lady Colvile, the widow of the late Major-General Sir Henry Colvile, have been untiring in their efforts in this respect.

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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

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DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
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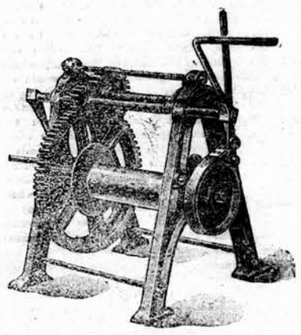

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